ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,002—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

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COPENHAGEN
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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
P. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	3rd March.
P.&O. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	10th "
† GANGES	4206	800	G. W. Atkinson	17th "
P.&O. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
P. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	31st "
P.&O. OCEANA	6963	1350	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3060	500	H. Weighell	14th "
P.&O. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st "
P. ASSAM	3000	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
P.&O. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
† SIAM	3060	500	H. Weighell	12th "
P.&O. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "
				FRIDAY.
† ASSAM	3000	500	T. F. Creery	25th May.
P.&O. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3060	500	H. Weighell	8th "
P.&O. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th "
† ASSAM	3000	500	T. F. Creery	22nd "
P.&O. GANGES	4206	800	G W Atkinson	29th "

The Steamers marked P.&O. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
‡ These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.
Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipt at Colombo :—

March 7th	March 21st	April 4th
April 18th	May 2nd	May 16th

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Assistant Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th February, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	1,194	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st April.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,578	500	9th March.
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	250	9th April.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS.
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 573
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.
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STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	o sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	330	21st March

Connecting at Colombo with the s. s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 21st, 1894.

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RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
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PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
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CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied to any part of the World to India.
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S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on the 1st March, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 3rd March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 3rd March, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 6th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 2nd March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 15th March, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th February, 1894. Agents.

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SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
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For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 9, 1894.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	March 2.
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchinson	March 17.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	March 31.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.

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The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to
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PRICE per Gallon for Cash, Rs. 14-12 and Rs. 12.
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KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of 25	with silver foil.	Rs. 7 8	per box
Primo de Revelo	" 25	"	6 0	"
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Princes as (small size)	" 50	"	5 0	"
Neuvo Habano Especial	" 100	"	6 0	"
Do. do. No. 1	" 100	"	5 0	"
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FOR MARCH, 1894.
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BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long,	in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	"	"	100
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Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.
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Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

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FIGS and RAISINS (Seedless) Quality
NON PLUS ULTRA,
NEVER IMPORTED IN INDIA.
Packed in Neat Paper Boxes of nearly 3 lbs each.

Figs	per	Packet	Rs. 2
Raisins Sultanie, Seedless	"	"	2-8

N.B.—The Consignment being a Small one, Gentlemen are requested to book their Orders soon to prevent disappointment.
Apply Sharp to
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LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30' by 7', for 125lbs. working pressure, with anti-collapsible flanged and longitudinally welded flues, made by special machinery; also Vertical Cross Tube Boilers, of 8, 10, 12, and 16 H.P., all manufactured from specially imported extra quality Siemens-Martin Mild Steel of Guaranteed test. These Boilers embody all the latest improvements in accordance with the specidications of the Manchester Steam Users' Association.
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ONE English-built Canoe LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, folding Steps, &c., by Watson, of Lowestoft.
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One New stylish VICTORIA, hung on Half C. Spring behind, by Windower.
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HOUSES FURNISHED with latest Style, neat furniture.
A fresh Consignment of best real MOCHA COFFEE in Bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THE ANNUAL CONCERT,
In Aid of the FUNDS of the
BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE,
Will be held in the
TOWN HALL
On WEDNESDAY, 7TH MARCH,
(not March 1st as Originally proposed),
Under the Patronage and in the Presence of
T. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY HARRIS.

PROGRAMME.:

PART I.

1. Organ Solo .....Scotch Airs .....Arranged by Sir A. C. Mackenzie.
Mr. MANT.
2. Solo.....On the Bonny Banks of Loch Lomond...Old Scotch.
Mr. SCHOFIELD.
3. Solo.....Childhood .....Theo. Ward.
Miss SWIFT.
4. Song with Chorus...We will Take the Good Old Way .....Old Highland Melody.
Mr. STEUART.
Miss SWIFT, Mrs. MACBETH, Mr. SCHOFIELD.
5. Solo.....Auld Robin Grey .....
Mrs. STANLEY SMITH.
6. Violin Solo .....The Flowers of the Forest.....
(Arranged by Miss Pedraza).
Miss PEDRAZA.

PART II.

7. Song with Chorus..O Gin I were Where Gowdie Rins.....Old Scotch.
Mr. SCHOFIELD.
Miss SWIFT, Mrs. MACBETH, Mr. STEUART.
8. Piano Solo .....Andante and Rondo Capriccioso .....Mendelssohn.
Miss PRITCHARD.
9. Solo.....Turn Ye to Me.....Old Highland Melody.
Mrs. MACBETH.
10. Solo .....So Fare Thee Well. .....
Mr. McCAUSLAND.
11. Solo .....Ave Maria .....Cavalleria Rusticana.
(Organ Obligato—Mr. Seymour Dove.)
Mrs. STANLEY SMITH.
12. Auld Lang Syne...
Mrs. STANLEY SMITH, Mrs. MACBETH.
Mr. McCAUSLAND, Mr. STEUART.

Reserved Tickets, Price Rs. 4,
May now be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, Per S. S. "CLAN MACINTYRE," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 28th February, 1894. Agents.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give notice that from the 1st Proximo till the 1st APRIL next, any DOGS found Straying in the Streets or beyond the Enclosures of the Houses of the Owners of such Dogs will be DESTROYED in accordance with the Provisions of Section CXVI of Act XIII. of 1856.

R. H. VINCENT,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 28th Feb., 1894.

ESTATE OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL CADWALLADER ADAMS, C. B., DECEASED.

ALL PERSONS having claims against, or being indebted to, the above Estate, are requested to send in their claims or pay the Amounts owing by them, as the case may be, to us as Attorneys to Mr. J. C. G. BOWEN, the Administrator in Bombay to the above Estate, at our Office, 0|1 Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay, within one month from this date, after the Expiration of which time the Assets belonging to the Estate will be remitted to the Executors in England, having regard only to claims of which notice has been received.—Dated this 28th day of February, 1894.

LITTLE, SMITH, NICHOLSON & BOWEN,
Attorneys to the Administrator.

THE KUTCH MANDVI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)
NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given in pursuance of Section 188 of the Indian Company's Act 1882, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders and Creditors of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 243, Bazar Gate Street, on FRIDAY, the 30th of March, 1894, at 2 P.M., for the purpose of having an Account laid before them showing the manner in which the WINDING UP has been conducted and the Property of the Company disposed of and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators and also of determining by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the Books of Account and Documents of the Company and of the Liquidators thereof shall be disposed of.

ઉદયશંકર રઘનાથજી,
i. e., UDEYSHANKER RAGHUNATHJI,
કરશનદાસ કલ્યાણજી,
i. e., KARSANDAS KALIANJI,
Liquidators.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1894.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE—No. 60.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, upto 12 Noon (Local Time) on each of the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified below :—

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above Officer.

Description of Articles.	Estimated Requirements.	Date of Invitation of Tenders.
FOR ONE YEAR (LOCAL).		
Hired Conveyance	As provided in the Schedule.	8th March, 1894.
Water Bottles, Tin.....	1,179	8th March, 1894.
Brushes for Mules and Bullocks	1,636	8th March, 1894.

F. FORTEATH, LIEUT.,
For Commissariat Storekeeper-General.
Bombay, 27th February, 1894.

UNCLAIMED PACKAGES.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY GROOM & Co. beg to give notice that following PACKAGES which have REMAINED WITH THEM since the dates specified, will, unless claimed within 3 months from this date, be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION to defray the expenses on them :—

1865	Bayly, Capt. H. N.	1	Portmanteaux.
1867	Doveton, J. H.	1	Case.
"	McNeil, Lieut.	1	Portmanteaux.
"	Ricketts, Major R. R.	3	Packages.
"	Shaik Gulbon	4	Cases.
"	Wells, Lieut. E.	1	Bundle.
1868	Brooke, Capt.	1	Parcel.
"	Goldesworthy, Major	3	Packages.
"	Lang, Dr. A.	1	Bundle.
"	Martin, Dr. W. T.	1	Package.
"	Pearse, Lieut. A. E.	2	"
"	Way, Capt. A. C.	1	Case.
1869	Meller, Capt. J.	1	Case.
1870	Divan, Lieut. L. W.	2	Cases.
"	Harris, Mr.	1	"
"	Raby, Dr.	1	Case.
1871	Adams, W. B.	1	Sword.
"	Dickens, J. F.	1	Package.
"	Johnson, Capt. J.	1	Case.
"	Paris, W.	1	Case.
1872	Chapman, Hon. T. S.	1	Case.
"	Wallace, Major R. R.	1	Case.
1873	Fox, Capt. J. J. P.	1	Case.
"	McGhee, Capt. R. J.	1	Sword.
"	Warden, Col. T. S.	1	Case (empty).
1874	Furfury, G. R.	1	Tin box.
"	Shortt, Col. A. T.	1	Case.
"	Taylor, Col. A.	1	Case.
1875	Napier, Capt. Hon. R.	1	Case.
"	Waterfield, Dr.	1	Parcel.
1876	Brooke, Capt. H. V.	1	Basket.
"	L. H. D.	1	Canvas bag.
"	MacNeill, Capt. D.	1	Parcel.
1877	Burnard, G. C. F.	1	Parcel.
"	Mackintosh, J. S.	1	Bundle.
1878	Butler, Col. H. T.	1	Case.
"	Rennick, Capt. A.	1	Case.
"	Taylor, Mrs. V. T.	1	Bundle.
1879	Buffs, 1-3	1	Box.
"	Raby, Dr. J.	1	Case.
1880	Heath, Capt. P. C.	1	Box.
"	Pearson, Capt.	1	Parcel.
"	Rayner, Lieut.	1	Parcel.
"	Stantley, B. T.	1	Box.
1881	Cavanagh, Mrs. J. V.	1	Handbag (empty).
"	R. H. A. T—B A Bug.	1	Package.
"	Welchman, Mrs	2	Packages (empty).
1882	Booth, Lieut. L. H. B.	2	Packages.
"	Craigie Halkett, Lieut. D.	1	Box.
"	Field, W. F.	1	Basket.
1883	Daly, Lieut. J.	1	Case.
"	Ormond, Lieut. R. D.	1	Bundle.
"	Wilson, Mrs.	1	Parcel.
1884	Doveton, Major H. No Address.	6	Iron cot.
"	do.	3	Cases (empty musical boxes).
"		1	Bundle.
1885	Boult, Mrs.	1	Case.
"	Down, J. E.	1	Box.
"	Amir Akbar Nawab	2	Cases.
"	Napier, Major G. C.	1	Tiffin basket.
"	Pells, Capt. F. B.	1	Case.
"	Reay, Mrs.	1	Parcel.

Bombay, February 25, 1894.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !
THURSDAY, 1ST MARCH.
SPECIAL COMMAND NIGHT.
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY LORD HARRIS,
LADY HARRIS, and SUITE.
GRAND SPECIAL BILL.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEES,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Doors Open at 3-30 P.M. Commence 4 P.M., Sharp.
When Children under 10 years will be admitted for Half-price to All Parts.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :

Boxes of 6 Chairs	Rs.	20	0
Single Seats in Boxes	"	4	0
Front Platform Chairs	"	3	0
Second Platform Chairs	"	2	0
Stalls, Carpeted Seats	"	1	0
Gallery	"	0	8

N.B—No HALF-PRICE TO EVENING PERFORMANCES.
SPECIAL PRICES FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS IN UNIFORM.

Second Chairs	Re.	1	0
Stalls, Carpeted Seats	"	0	8

BOX PLAN at MITCHELL & Co.,
Where Seats can be Reserved daily.
The HARMSTONS.....Proprietors.
ROBERT LOVE.....Manager.
CHAS. B. HICKS .....Representative.
S. REICH.....Agent.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 5th proximo, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 27th February, 1894.

BREAKFAST, TIFFINS and DINNERS.

Also, per Plate, Ices, Wines and Spirits, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams. Cocoa, French and English Confectionery. Perfumery of the Best quality, etc., ect., etc. To be had at THE VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

C. HIRSCH.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the Supply of from 1,000 to 7,000 BRASS of Good Dry Hill EARTH (free from stones) including Cartage for Covering Cutchra Deposits to be delivered on the Flats, at such points and such times as may be required during the Official year 1894-95, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, upto 2 P.M., on SATURDAY, 10th March, 1894. The Flats to mean th Reclamation ground, West of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and for any Earth which may be required East of that Boundary, including the Victoria Gardens, a Separate Rate should be given.

2. Each Tender must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000, which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the contract, and a Sample of Earth. The successful Tenderer will be required to pay the full Stamp Duty on his Contract and the Charges for executing it, and to deposit such further sum as with the Rs. 1,000 deposited with the Tender will be equal to Ten per cent. on the value of total quantities of Earth to be supplied.

3. Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Health Officer.

4. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 28th February, 1894.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 2 P.m., on THURSDAY, the 8th day of March, 1894, for Works in Paving and V. Draining the Van-siding behind the Slaughter-Houses, at Bandora.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required,

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. Four Hundred and Fifty, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total Deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A.A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 28th February, 1894.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of March, 1894, for the Supply of Seven Hundred CASKS of PORTLAND CEMENT, for the use of the Municipality.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. (2) two be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. (300) Three hundred to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total Deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 25th February, 1894.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH ALMONDS.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 2nd instant, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, No., 21, Meadow Street, at 2 P.M.—
On account and risk of defaulting Indentor, KESSOWJEE LUDHA—
Ex. s. s. "Dominico, Balduino."—
P S G M 1,000-1,600 bags almonds with shell and 1,601-50—50 barrels almonds without shell.
Terms of Sale—Cash will be received on or before Delivery.

SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, First rate Simigrand Piano, by John Broadwood and Son, Oil-paintings, &c., at Girgaum Back Road, at the Police Station.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd inst., at 2 P.M. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome French-polished Furniture, specially made to order, the same consisting of circular, oval, telescopic, dining, marble-top washing and dressing tables,t drawing-room tapes, try lined suits, almyra, real Brussels carpets, oilpaintings Kerosine oil lamps, bedsteads, one first rate semi-grand piano, by John Broadwood and Son, cookroom requisites, &c., the property of E. H. GRENNAN, Esq.
Now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co.
Bombay, March, 1, 1894.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 1st March, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece, goods, twist, &c.

3 cases white mulls.
1 case white nainsooks.
1 case white jaconets No. 7306.
3 cases white drill.
1 " musical clocks.
10 cases quarts beer.
1 case cigars.
On account of the concerned—
T C J—53 kegs nails ex-Roumania.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, March 1, 1894.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF GUNNY BAGS, TWINE, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Lalji Danji Cutchi Thaker, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 1st March, 1894, at 2 p.m., at No. 20, Samuel Street, Vudgadi, consisting bales of gunny bags and twine, William Beam Scale (and at Mandvie, Mirchi Gulli) gunny bags, twine, scale and weights, mehta boxes, gadi and pillows, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, March 1, 1894.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal at 4½ per cent., and for shorter periods at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras, granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES .....Rs. 16,57,900.
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS AS UNDER :—
2 Months at 5 per Cent. per annum.
3 and 4 Months at 6 per Cent. per annum.
Further particulars on application.

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE SUN MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eighth (Interim) DIVIDEND of Rs. 7-8 per Share, free of Income tax, for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1893, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 220, Mint Road, Fort, on and after FRIDAY, the 2nd proximo, between 11-30 A.M. and 2-30 P.M., to the Registered Shareholders on production of Share Certificates.

Notice is also hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 26th inst., to Saturday, the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
આશર વીરજની કું,
i.c., ASSUR VEERJEE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st February, 1894.

PAINLESS AMERICAN DENTISTRY.

DR. LOUIS J. BISCHOFF,
LATE OF PHILADELPHIA.

1st Prizeman (Gold Medal) for Artificial Teeth, and late Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry in the Pennsylvania Hospital of Dental Surgery.
Speciality : Crown, Bar, and Bridge Work, or Artificial Teeth without Plates.
Artificial Teeth made on the latest American principles Gold and Enamel fillings. Painless Extractions.
Consultations free.
For appointment, &c., call or address
WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

FROM THE
CEYLON "INDEPENDENT,"
September 14th, 1892.

"Dr. L. J. Bischoff, after studying Dental Surgery for Six years under the celebrated Dr. Urish Kirk, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1881, carrying off the Gold Medal for Artificial Teeth in that year.

"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.

"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Genova and Moscow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.

"Ceylon has, it would seem, been most fortunate in securing the services of so eminent and skilful a Dentist."

Dr. BISCHOFF will shortly Visit BELGAUM, DHARWAR, BELLARY and other Towns in South India.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1894.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, 25 Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN to All Members of the Professional, Commercial, Planting and Railway communities, as well as Government Servants.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety; NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.
For Report and Rules, etc., Apply to—

SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
1, GRANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
HEAD OFFICE :
55, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.
For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.
BRANCHES :
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 6,57,922

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manage.
Bombay Office : Esplanade Road.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street Bombay ; and at 31. Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).
BRANCHES :—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.
LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.
Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 18.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 190 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORBES ET FILS.	Avize.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
OOLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
OURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE.
In Magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL..... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exeed.....£8,453,507
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securiteis amount to.....£8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.
Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium	1875	£	742,553
"	1885	"	992,107
"	1887	"	968,043
"	1892	"	2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium returned.
Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.
Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.
The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.
Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£	4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds	"	8,003,365
GROWTH of FUNDS—		
1882	£	4,842,054
1887	"	5,763,091
1892	"	8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years		£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Bombay.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE :
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER
THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,

Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.

Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to :—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURAN

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Amount of Half-Yearly Divd.		Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.		1,120
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.		1,66[illegible]xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.		98
Commercial & Ld. Mtge....	{5,000 / 2,500 / 3,000}	100 / 50 / 100	100 / 50 / 10	10 p. c.	{155 to 160 / 65 to 70 / 15 to 17}	
EXCHANGE BANKS.						
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.		70nl
Charter Bank of Hongkong and Shanghai	80,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.		£20
Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1		£ 3
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.		210
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.		
Ajcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 750 }	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½		280 / 205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12		4[illegible]
Byculla Flour Mills	5,000	100	100	10		102
Bapty Brothers	2,625	200	185	18		42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	NIL.		100no
Bombay Fire Insurance.....	In Liquidation					
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation...	1,500	[illegible],500	1,500	Rs. 300		4,600
Do. New Issue.	500	375	325	Rs. 75		1,160
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2		70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	600	500	500	3 pr. ct.		63
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25		1,135
Deccan Ice Co..	1,170	100	100	Nil		1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.		25
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills...	1,500	200	200	Rs. 25		230
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.		275
Ireyer & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	70	...	70	nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assu. ...	9,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.		16½
John Roberts & Co.....	1 800	100	100	10 pr. ct.		130
Johannis & Karaz & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	3 pr.ct.		160
Kamp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 23-12		310
Karrachee Landing	500	500	200	30		19
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.....	3,500	100	100	Nil.		3
Mazda & Co., Ld.	7,000	100	100	Rs. 10		94
Master Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.		50
Master Foundry	1,000	100	200	...		61
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c		180
Orient al Loan...	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.		28
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7		93
Port Canning Co.	5,000	1,000	1,000	19		140
Prince of Wales Fire in.	200	2 000	1,000	N dvd..		3,35
Soundy & Co....	1,000	100	100	9		50
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	100	60		980
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5		40
Tolphone Co...	6,200	25	all	5		19½
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly Rs.		
Akbar	200	1,200	1,200	75		2501
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all			451
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd Rs80		945 / 880
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90		260
Bilary	147	1,000	1,000	Nil		235
Bombay Commercial City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	1880	250	250	dvd 45		235
Bombay Cotton	1,000	725	125	dvd Rs.7		120
Bread's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.....	800	200	200			117½
Branch City Press Co.,Ld.	600	200	all	14		207½ / 205
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20		285
East India	340	1,000	1,000	75 dvd		1,255
English Press and Manfg..	400	250	...	Nil		120
Fort	515	2'500	2,500	Rs. 80		1,100
French	300	500	all	Nil		435
Harvey and Bapoojee Printing	426	500	500	33		475
Bhagat Press Co., Ld.....	750	400	all	4		115
Khanagum.....	940	450	450	Nil		375
Mahratta and Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld....	800	500	500	63		120
Mercantile.....	1,000	125	125	16		170
Mofussil Co....	1,125	400	400	Nil		275
Munmar M.....	1,000	250	all	Nil		215
New Berar.....	1,200	500	500	Nil		532½
New Indian.....	4,000	125	125	Nil		116½
Pictorial Press of Wales.....	100	500	500	Rs35dv		4[illegible]5
Sahapathy (Bellary).....	500	500	75	20		48
Samachar.....	300	500	500	20		30
Sind and Punjab Co.....	100	1,000	90	180		1,850
Standard.....	400	2,000	750	35		500
Surab Woollen Mills.....	1,200	250	250	Nil		10
Surat City Press Co., Ld...	875	200	all	16		220
Volkart	...	1,000	1000	Rs. 0		215 / 955
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.						
Ahmedabad	7500	1,500	1,000	90		
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15		430
Anglo-Indian.....	1,345	100	100	Nil		40
Bellary (Kurrachee) Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	5 0	all	9 per ct.		30
Bombay Unit-ed	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25		630
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co....	800	500	500	20		300
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.....	500	1,000	1,000	...		170
Britannia Mills.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil		210
Central India..	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30		1,075
Colaba Mills Co. Ld.....	800	1,000	1,000	Nil		390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..		770
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	10 pr. ct		575
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	750		Rs. 10		545
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40		380
Dawn Mills Co., Ld.....	5,578	100	100	50		440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Nil		330
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	50		375
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.		470
Framjee Petit..	1,500	1,000	1,000	Nil		355
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs.30dvd		655
Hingunghat Mills	700	800	500	40		660
Howard ... and Bullough ...	1,800	500	500	20 Rs. 1		505
Hyderabad.....	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60		1,170
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...		260
Ladies Manfg.	910	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5		1,135
James Greenge	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.		515
Jaffar Alli	800	500	500	Nil		360
Jamsheed Manufactories Co.	1,800	...	250			105
Jowras Baloo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	35		810
Jubilee Mills Co., ...	600	1,000	1,000	3s. 20		605
Kamdesh	750	1,500	1,000	30		600
Khangaum Manfg. Co....	400	250	250	Nil		725
Khatao Mac-kunzie	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30		550
Leopold	2,500	100	103	15per ct.		146
Lord Reay Mfg	465	1,000	1,000	35		780
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40		735
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100		2,540
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil		300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	600	500	15 pr. ct		1,532½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50		1,320
Manugon.....	5,000	0	250	6		110
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	65		1,900
Maharaja Mills & M Co.	4,500	100	100			
Madura Mills..	7,779	100	180	Nil.		par
Mahomed Co....	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.		110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,800	1,000	Rs. 20		405
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil		330
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50		1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil		420
Rajpoor Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...		800
Raja Mills	1,600	1,000	1,000	25		1,400
Rajpoor Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...		1,300
Sassoon J. David & Co.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30		845
Southern India	1,080	500	500	Rs. 15		110
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½		295
Swadeshi Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	12½		165
Tar of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil		100
Tricomji Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15		440
Union Spinning Manufacturing Co....	900	1,000	1,000	50		650
Vishnu Co.... Vishanker Lakhmishunker Mill	800	800	800	15		500
Do. Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	25		275
Western India..	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30		625
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...		...
Zaam Mills, Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	...		500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	28-9
Gold Leaf	"	27-10 Nominal.
Sovereign, Bar Gold old	"	27-7 "
Do. Do. new	"	27-14 "
Napoleons do.	"	27-14
Spanish do.	"	27-13
Dollars	"	17-8
Mexican Dollars	"	17-8
Bar Silver 11 Belgian	"	88
Do. 11 do.	"	86
Portuguese Dollars	"	205 Nominal.
Napoleons do.	"	295
Quicksilver	"	310-

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Evening Party at Mazagon Castle, 9 p. m.
Bombay Gymkhana, Marryat Lawn-Tennis Challenge Cup.
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9 p. m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.
Field-Firing, Worli.
Sale of Work, Mission Church Parsonage, Cumballa Hill.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Clan Mackintyre (s), from Liverpool; Lindula (s), Rangoon; and Tanjore (s), Jedda.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Hoseinee (s), for Jedda, &c.; Landaura (s), Akyab; and Aglaia (s), Colombo.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer City of Khios entered the dock on Tuesday, and the steamers Clan Macintyre and Tanjore, yesterday; the steamers Bahaduri and Hooseinee left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Arara entered; and the steamers Imperatrix and Aglaia left the dock yesterday.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.—There will be a ships' boats' race on Saturday, the 3rd instant, provided there are a sufficient number of entries.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The String Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry will play at the Yacht Club at and after dinner on Monday, the 5th instant.

HORSE-BITE.—Rama Luximon, aged forty-five years, residing at Agiary Lane, was on Tuesday grooming his master's horse, when the animal bit him on the right thigh, necessitating his removal to the J. J. Hospital.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.—Mrs. K. R. Cama, daughter of the late Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, has forwarded to the above Institution a donation of Rs. 50 in memory of her father's sixth anniversaary.

SHORTHAND.—A lecture on shorthand (Pitman's) will be delivered in connection with the Baptist Church Mutual Improvement Association this evening, by Mr. J. Peters, B. S. S., in the Baptist Church, Bellasis Road, at 8-30 p.m.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A WEAK-MINDED WOMAN.—Bixas Mahomed Khan, residing at Madanpoora, has reported to the police, that his wife, named Jaina, aged thirty-five years, who was not right in her mind, has been missing from his house since Monday.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Sayed Zada Abdool Khan, a brother of the Nawab of Jamnagger, accompanied by ten armed followers, arrived in Bombay, on Tuesday morning, by the Ahmedabad mail train, and alighted at the Grant Road Railway Station. He is at present staying in Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy's dhuramsala, at Queen's Road.

PHONOGRAPHY.—Mr. Thomas Allan Reed, while in Bombay last week, examined Mr. Bhajanrao Ramchunder Manker, of Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co., in shorthand, and certified to the applicant's ability to write at the rate of 180 words a minute. Mr. Manker is a Fellow of the Bombay Branch of the National Phonographic Society.

AN UNWELCOME VISITOR.—Megji Maneck, residing at Doongree Street, has reported to the police the theft of currency notes for Rs. 100 from a carpet bag, which he left hanging on a nail in his room on Monday. The complainant suspects a Ghatee, named Savalia Gangaram, who was in the habit of visiting him, and who has now absconded from Bombay to Nandgaum, in the Poona District. The police authorities at Nandgaum have been communicated with and asked to arrest Savalia if he has the stolen notes in his possession.

MARRIAGE AT SIR MUNGALDAS'S HOUSE.—Mr. Tribhowandas, eldest son of the late Sir Mungulds Nathoobhoy, and Mrs. Tribhowandas, have issued invitations for the wedding ceremonies of their daughters, which will take place at Sir Mungaldas's House, Girgaum, on Saturday next. Preparations on a magnificent scale have been made at the Girgaum bungalow, and a large number of European and Native ladies and gentlemen have signified their intention to be present notwithstanding counter-attractions at other places the same day.

DISPUTING NEIGHBOURS.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, heard the case, in which Superintendent Grennan had obtained summonses against Messrs. Luxmidas Khimji and Haji Mya Abdulla Khandvani to show cause why they should not be bound over to keep the peace. Mr. Kirkpatrick, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Bhaishanker, appeared for the first accused, while Mr. Anderson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. K. D. Shroff, appeared for the second. The parties having intimated that the dispute was to be settled by the civil court, the Magistrate made no order.

A CLEVER THIEF.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Vithaldass Dayal was charged with theft of two boxes of piece-goods, valued at Rs. 9-12, the property of Narayen Purshotum, a piece-goods shopkeeper, at Old Hanuman Lane. The property in question was lying in the complainant's warehouse, from whence the accused removed it. A labour-cart was hired and the boxes were taken to a place at Bhuleshwar, where certain persons were asked to make up decent bales. The accused was soon recognised as a man who had not unfrequently interfered with other people's property. The matter was brought to the notice of the police, and the property was identified by complainant. Accused pleaded guilty, and his Worship sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE GYMKHANA AT PAREL.

THE following is the programme of the Gymkhana to be held at Parel on Saturday, 3rd proximo, at 4-30 p.m. :—

1ST EVENT.—Tent-pegging; half sections. Horses or ponies. Points for pace and style.

2ND EVENT.—Affinity Lloyd Lindsay. Lady and gentleman to start from starting post, jump a hurdle, dismount, and break two bottles with rifles, remount and gallop back over hurdle. Affinity doing it in the shortest time to win. Horses or ponies allowed.

3RD EVENT.—Ladies' Nomination Pony Scurry.—About three furlongs. For all galloways, 13-3 and under who have never won a race of the value of Rs. 45 or over, or started for a race of the value Rs. 200 or over. Catch-weights over 11st. All ponies to be nominated by ladies. One lady not to nominate more than one pony.

4TH EVENT.—Ladies Trotting Race. Round the course. Horses or ponies.

1. All entries to be sent in to the Honorary Secretary, before 6 p.m., Thursday, 1st March.

2. For Event No. 2, competitors are requested to provide their own rifles if possible.

C. W. W. GABB, A.-D.-C.,
Honorary Secretary.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST
(AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, COLABA.)
THURSDAY, MARCH 1.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher Rev. J. A. Sellar.

THE Paris *Figaro* gives currency to a report that the leave of absence granted to M. Lanessan, Governor of French Indo-China, is really his recall in a disguised form.

DURING his life M. Renan wrote and circulated among his most intimate friends a little book entitled "Henriette Renan: Souvenir pour ceux qui l'ont connue." Only a hundred copies were printed; but the *Athenæum* learns that Madame Renan will give it to the public so soon as her son, M. Ary Renan, shall have completed five pictures for its illustration. These pictures will include the birth-place of Renan in Brittany, and also one or two Syrian pictures. The *Athenæum* is also informed that a volume of M. Renan's philological memoirs will appear.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy. —Rs. 3 and 7.— MADON, SONS & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Chief Justice, and the HON. MR. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

THE LATE SIR THARIA TOPUN'S WILL.

LADY JANBAI *vs.* SALEYMAHOMED JAFFERBHOY AND ALIMAHOMED JAFFERBHOY.

THE plaintiff and appellant, Lady Janbai, widow of the late Sir Tharia Topun, and one of the executors named in his will, appealed from a decision of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, delivered on the 26th January, 1893, upon an application of the appellant that probate of the will of the deceased, dated 14th January, 1886, and five codicils thereto, might be granted to her as one of the executors, having effect throughout the province of Bombay, reserving the right of the other executor, Moosabhoy Tharia, a son of Sir Tharia Topun, to come in and apply for the same, or might be granted to her along with him, if he joined in the application for the probate. Mr. Justice Bayley passed judgment for and allowed the caveat of the defendants, and pronounced in favour of the will and the first two codicils, but against the latter three codicils. Probate was ordered to issue jointly to the plaintiff and defendant as the executors named in the will. Sir Griffith Evans, of Calcutta, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Sanders-Slater, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the plaintiff and appellant; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, appeared for the defendants and respondents.

Sir Griffith Evans, in the course of his closing address, said he thought their lordships would feel relieved at the approaching close of the proceedings, but would see that they had to be protracted owing to the fact that a considerable amount of voluminius evidence had to be dealt with. His learned friend, Mr. Jardine, had endeavored to attribute everything that was done to the influence of Lady Janbai, and that what Sir Tharia did was through fear of his wife, who was said to be a domineering though capable woman. It was an every-day subject to hear the influence of wives over their husbands, and was made much of by dramatists and writers, but was that sufficient to show that such men were coerced? The learned counsel considered such could not be held to be the case, for while a man might defer to his wife's opinions to a certain extent, and did so to further his own happiness, he would not in every case give up all claim to the management of his affairs. In the case of Lady Janbai, supposing she made her husband do everything she wished, they had it in evidence that Sir Tharia, after hearing his wife's advice, always had it left to him to do what he thought proper. There was no doubt but that his wife was a capable woman, and there was no instance that her business advice had ever caused Sir Tharia to lose money. His learned friend had said that Lady Janbai was not a woman who wished to cut a dash, but they had it that she wished to keep her husband at the head of the Khoja community, and, as the natives would say, gave a considerable amount of his money away for "nam-ka-wastha," which in itself must have been an unnecessary expense. It had been suggested that Lady Janbai had left Bombay, and had remained away because her husband would not do what she wanted; but she had in evidence denied that assertion. The case under the circumstances was an exceedingly feeble one, but his learned friend had endeavoured to strengthen it by referring to the letters to show that Sir Tharia was in abject fear of his wife. In such cases it was only likely that as his wife's opposition was a rational one, that he would give in to her views regarding the performance of an operation on his eyes during the period when he was suffering from partial blindness. It was not likely that a man with a strong minded wife would care to have a row in the house, and would, therefore, as Sir Tharia had done, written some his letters without the knowledge of his wife. The learned counsel said he had heard of wives and husbands who read one another's letters but though he did not speak from experience, thought that in such cases the women folk would not write to the wife if they knew the husband was to read their letters, while the husband's friends would not send him the latest story if they knew the wife was to see it. Under the circumstance it was quite likely that Sir Tharia had kept part of his letters from the knowledge of his wife, who worried him in various ways. Sir Tharia had resented her interferance in certain matters, but in regard to the disposition of his property, they had it that he would not allow her to meddle with those matters. He had complained, in 1890, of the way she had bothered him in various ways, and had informed her that he could not give her the property she had asked for under the Mahomedan law. In dealing with the position of affairs when the first codicil was drafted, in 1889, Sir Griffith Evans contended that Sir Tharia was then desirous of seeing his wife and Moosa on amicable terms, and the codicil that he then drew up left his wife still the dominant power in regard to the principal charities and other property. It could not be held to be a truthful document, while it had to be remembered at what a late stage of the proceedings it had been produced. The witness Moosa had not taken Mr. Nicholson in 1893, while the latter gentleman had stated that when he received it, it was not enclosed in an envelope, and he did not appear to know what it was. The document had been written to meet a certain purpose, namely, to make out that the testator was in fear of his life, and had been compelled under threats to sign his will. It was a difficult matter to believe the letter, as it in no way resembled the other letters, with the exception of one that had been sent from Aden. The learned counsel suggested that the letter was a forgery, made out by some person or other to fill up the requirements of the case. If their lordships came to the conclusion that the document was a genuine one, written by the testator, the learned counsel contended it was so remote in regard to its facts, that it could not be relied upon. The learned counsel then briefly alluded to some of the other codicils, and to the evidence of the witness Fazal, and the Zanzibar pleader, Cumroodin. Sir Griffith, continuing his remarks, said that, with regard to the last codicil, he would dismiss from consideration the evidence of Dr. Bahadhurjee, which was open to dispute. Dr. Bhalchandra's evidence, however, was valuable as to the state of mind of Sir Tharia, and agreed in certain particulars with that of Dr. Merwanjee. Dr. Bhalchandra said he could detect no symptoms to indicate that Sir Tharia's mind was affected that day. His evidence was, not that Sir Tharia could not speak, but that he did not speak, although later on that evening he was well enough to consider the provisions of the codicils. Dr. Bhalchandra was, upon the whole, satisfied that the man's mind was clear. The court had the record of the temperature, which made it probable that he was in a better position in the morning and was disposed to converse, and that he was not so disposed when the temperature had risen in the latter part of the day. The question was whether their lordships were of opinion, upon the evidence, that Sir Tharia was in a state of mind to make his codicil. Both Dr. Bhalchandra and Dr. Merwanjee were of opinion that he was; and that was the impression of all other persons who were present at the execution of the codicil. There was no doubt on the mind of any person connected with the matter that the testator was in a state of mind to execute the document, and that it was executed of his own volition. There was nothing clandestine about it. The learned counsel said his client had discharged the 'onus' thrown upon her of proving that, on the day in question, her husband was of a testamentary mind and that of his own volition he executed the codicil of the 6th February, 1891. With regard to the Rs. 20,000, the learned counsel submitted that it was a voluntary present from the testator to his wife. With regard to the question of undueinfluence, Sir Griffith said the 'onus' lay on the defendants, and they had failed to discharge it. He submitted there was quite sufficient evidence to prove that the testator was in a capable state to make the will, and that the codicils were executed by him of his own volition. In conclusion, the learned counsel expressed his obligations to their lordships for the exceeding patience with which they had heard the arguments, and left the matter in their lordship's hands.

Mr. Jardine made a few explanatory remarks with regard to certain points.

The Chief Justice said the court would take time to consider its decision.

ACCORDING to the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, a Government Bill proposes an advance of 8,694,000 francs to the Annam and Tonquin Protectorate for the completion of the Langson Railway. Twenty-five miles are already opened, and the embankment has been made for 13 miles, while the work is in progress for 20 miles more. It is believed that the line can be finished by the end of next year. The money is to be repaid at the rate of a million a year.

THE *Standard's* Odessa correspondent telegraphs that fearful cold prevails in the Caucasus. The principal ports in the Caspian Sea are icebound. Eighteen men have been devoured by wolves near Erivan.

M. FRANCOIS DELONCLE, in a letter to the *Figaro* (Feb. 8), urges that Prince Henry of Orleans should be attached to the French mission for the delimitation of frontiers on the Upper Me-kong.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not destroyed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE thirty-third annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, Apollo Street, Mr. Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya presiding. On the motion of the chairman the annual report of the directors for the past year was adopted. It stated: "Your directors now beg to place before you their report for the year 1893 and statements of the two half-yearly audited accounts for your approval. Your directors regret the result of the second half-year, as appears from the statements before you, but that is due to cotton consumed during the period being stored up at higher prices during the first half-year and the heavy loss in exchange on remittances from China and Japan against shipments previously made. The profits of the year amount to Rs. 69,530-8-7. Carrying thereabout Rs. 24,329-9-8 to Machinery Deterioration Fund, and having set apart Rs. 1,422-5-1 for the payment of the income-tax for the first half-year, and the payment of the 49th dividend of Rs. 25 per share for the same period having absorbed Rs. 22,500, you have at your disposal Rs. 21,917-9-0, which include Rs. 638-15-2 in balance on the 1st January, 1893, for distribution, which your directors recommend to appropriate as follows :—Rs. 18,000 for the payment of a dividend of Rs. 20 per share for the second half-year, and Rs. 3,917-9-0 to be carried forward to the next year's account. Your directors have during the year under report ordered out from England two winding frames, one warping and sizing machine, one drying machine and 112 looms, 100 of 32" reed space and 12 of 72" reed space. Your directors beg to report that Messrs. Palanji Framji Mehta and Rupsing Mathuradas Lowji, the auditors appointed by you at the last general meeting, have examined the company's stocks at the mills, as they stood on the 31st December, 1893, and found the same in order. Messrs. Lakhmidas Khimji and Dwarkadas Dharamsey, two of your directors, retire by rotation, but they are eligible for re-election. Your mill property is now insured at Rs. 13,00,500. You are requested to appoint two auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration. The agents propose to give up half of their commission for the second half-year, provided you agree not to divide the balance to credit of profit and loss account, but carry the same with the commission given up by the agents to Machinery Deterioration Fund, and your directors request you to pass a resolution upon this proposal from the agents."

A dividend of Rs. 20 per share was declared; Messrs. Pallonji Framji Mehta and Muncherji Merwanji Dadina were appointed auditors for the ensuing year on a remuneration of Rs. 250 each. Messrs. Lukhmidas Khimji and Dwarkadas Dharamsey were re-elected directors of the company. A complimentary vote to the chair brought the proceedings to a close.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF THE FACTORY ACT.

BEFORE Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Alfred Shore, M. I. M. E., Acting Inspector of Factories, Bombay Presidency, appeared and obtained summons against Messrs. Khatau Makanji and Company, Agents of the Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Mill, on a charge of violating the provisions of the Factory Act, in that they did not allow a day's holiday to their workmen from the 11th to the 21st February. The Inspector, in his information, said that he suddenly went to the mill in question on the 21st February. On entering the blow-room he found the men at work among the machinery. Going into the spining-room he found men at work at the spinning mules in different parts of the room. He took down the names of the workmen, and when compared with the names on the muster-roll they showed that those men had not had a day's holiday since the last stopping day, which was on the 11th February. The summons was granted by the Court.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 24.

Spring, Col, Bo, R A, to proceed to England, from Poona.

FEBRUARY 27.

Carleton, Capt, Bo, R Lancaster Regt, on leave, from Deolalee

FEBRUARY 28.

Sheppard, Lt-Col, Bo, Judge, Advocate Genl's Dept, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 27.

Chapman, Capt, Bo, Supdt of Army Schools, off duty, to Poona.

FEBRUARY 28.

Pringle, Capt, Bo, Unattached List, off leave, to Deolalee.
Stopford, Lt-Col, Bo, R A, from leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 1st March, 1894.

1. The Regiment will take part in Volunteer Brigade Field Firing on Saturday afternoon next the 3rd instant. No recruits or cadets to be in the ranks.

2. The class of Instruction for proficiency certificate will assemble at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m. to-day and every Thursday until further orders.

3. "F" Company prize firing will take place at Coorla on Friday the 2nd instant.

4. A "Company team will practice for the Bayley shield on Monday the 5th instant and fire for the Competition on Thurs-day the 8th idem.

5. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "F" Company :—No. 3585 Vol. L. E. Pereira, No. 3586 Vol. J. M. Gomes, No. 3587 Vol. P. I. D'Penha, No. 3588 Vol. J. E. Raymond, No. 3589 Vol. N. L. Peraira, No. 3590 Vol. A. Misquitta and No. 3591 vol. J. D'Penha.

6. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Vol. J. Moses, "F" Company from 27th February 1894 to 27th February, 1895.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bo. Vol. Rifle Association will be held at the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Head-Quarters Fort, on Friday next, the 2nd instant, at 6 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 1st March 1894.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—

FORT HEAD-QUARTERS.

To-day, 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R. M. L. Gun drill Nos. 3 Sub-divisions.

To-morrow, 8-30 p.m.—Proficiency Class.

NESBIT ROAD HEAD-QUARTERS.

To-day, 8-30 p.m.—Proficiency Class.

To-morrow, 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R. M. L. Gun drill Nos. 3 and 4 Sub-divisions.

2. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the corps and posted as follows :—

No. 401 Gunner H. P. Woodward, No. 2 Sub-division, No. 2 Company dated 26th ultimo.

No. 405 Gunner H. E. Kent, No. 2 Sub-division, No. 1 Company, dated 28th ultimo.

3. The following members having resigned are struck off the strength of the Corps from the 21st ultimo :—Gunners J. H. MacCarthy and E. Foster.

4. The Wheal Cup Competition will take place at Mahaluxmi Fort, on the afternoon of the 10th instant, commencing at 4-30 p.m., (judge Capt. S. C. U. Smith, R. A.) and not on the 3rd instant as previously intimated.

5. There will be class firing at Coorla to-morrow. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

6. There will also be class firing, at Coorla, on Saturday afternoon next, the 3rd instant, from 4 p.m. till dusk, and on Monday morning next from 6-30 a.m. to 11 a.m.—As the class firing is much in arrears, members should avail themselves of these opportunities.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.
Acting Adj

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

MIRTH! MERRY-MAKING!!! Dancing!!! Grand Bargains. Clearance SALE of a Consignment of English Musical Boxes and Aristons is offered at Half price. We offer them at this absurdly low price as the Goods must be cleared before the end of the current month.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.

FANCY GLASS ORNAMENTS.—Very pretty flowerbaskets and, flowervases, from 8 as. to Rs 2. Also Centrepieces, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 12.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

HUNGARIAN POTTERY.—A Consignment of this Exquisite Ware, consisting of Vases, Flower Pots, Pedestals, etc., has been received by JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

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PANCHGANI.—HOUSES TO LET, for the coming Hot Season. Undersigned has Several Well-Furnished Houses and Cottages still Unlet. For particulars apply to JOHN J. AIKIN.

TO LET.—"Nesbit Hall," an Upper-Storied BUNGALOW, situate at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, from 1st March. Apply at the Premises, or Messrs. MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S SONS, No. 23, Church Gate Street.

TO LET.—For Six months, from 1st of May, FURNISHED FLAT, in the Fort, facing HORNBY ROW. Rent moderate. Apply "C. D.," care of this Paper.

SUN LIFE OFFICE OF INDIA.—Transacts Life, Annuity, Accident Business. Terms favourable Premiums low. Profits large.—OFFICE, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW TO LET, Furnished, on the Ridge, "Malabar Hill." Rent, including Taxes, Rs. 200. Would be let as a Chummery. Apply No "X. V.," care of this Paper.

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WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 As. each Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE ORIGIN OF SUMPTUARY CARPETS IN THE EAST.

ON Saturday next, March 3rd, the BOMBAY GAZETTE will publish the first part of a Monograph on this subject, written by Sir George Birdwood for a Work, entitled "Oriental Carpets," now in the Press to be published in German, French, English, and Italian, by the Austro-Hungarian Government, with a view to improve the Art of Carpet Manufacture in Europe.

This splendid work will give illustrations in colours of every Carpet that has become famous; with the engravings will be bound up Monographs on "Persian Carpets" by Mr. C. Purdon Clark, on "Indian Carpets" by Mr. Vincent Robinson, and on the "Designs of Carpets" by Mr. Bodé.

The leading Monograph on the "History of the Oriental Manufacture of Sumptuary Carpets" was entrusted to Sir George Birdwood. We are privileged to give our readers this masterpiece in anticipation, and we avail ourselves of the permission to divide it into parts, of which the first will appear in next Saturday's issue.

The following is the complete title and the opening paragraph, which gives the key-note of a work that has been a labour of love to the author:—

THE TERMLESS ANTIQUITY, HISTORICAL CONTINUITY, AND INTEGRAL IDENTITY OF THE

ORIENTAL MANUFACTURE OF SUMPTUARY CARPETS,

by

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M.D., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., LL.D.

"As I have in the present monograph to deal with the question of the Origin of Oriental Carpets, I will at once state that, having from my earliest childhood been familiarised with the entire range of the artistic handicrafts of Southern and Western Asia, and for the last forty years of my life, with every passage in classical literature relating to the sumptuary arts of antiquity, and having always been accustomed to interpret the whole life of the ancient Pagan West by that of the modern, but still for the greater part, Pagan East, I have long since been led, by an overwhelming inference from the gradually accumulated special facts, thus, ever present to my mind, to the tentative conclusion that the sumptuary carpets now manufactured in Turkey, Persia, Central Asia, and India, are in texture, design, and colouring, and indeed in every decorative detail and technical manipulation, essentially identical, in all their traditionary denominations with the Oriental carpets known to the Greeks and Romans, and that, "through the dark backward and abysm of time," no limit can be given, on this side of B. C. 5000, to the date of their origin in the Valley of the Nile, and by the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates."

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 28.

THE increasing ease in the London Money Market, indicated by the reduction of the Bank of England rate to two per cent. last week, has meantime been emphasised by an upward movement in the Funds, a further considerable advance of 3/8 per cent. in Consols having been obtained yesterday at 100 3/8; while Indian Sterling Loan was again ¼ per cent. higher, at 110. The market rates of discount were further put down 1/8 per cent. on short London Bills, and ¼ on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 1¼ per cent. all round. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were 3-16 per cent. higher, at £57 7-16. The price of Bar Silver declined ⅛d. per oz., say to 27⅞; and in New York the metal was 1/8 cent lower, at 60⅝ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London half a centime higher, at 4·88¼ dollars. The Exchange Bank's buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 1 5-16d. French Rentes in Paris remained at 99; Paris Exchange on London was a shade easier, at fcs. 25·17.

The Wheat market was quiet. No. 1 Soft White on the spot at Liverpool was quoted at 4s. 11d. per cental, ex quay. Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted at 35⅛s. per 416 lbs., sellers April-May shipment, to Dunkirk; and Linseed at 38⅛s. per 416 lbs., cif, business done, April-May shipment, to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg, tone of the market quiet.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady, all round, last evening, the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in all positions, except the most distant, in which the advance was 2-64d. the extreme quotations being 3 63-64d. for February-April deliveries, and 4 5-64d. for June-July. The day's Imports were 49,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York 7 5-8 cents per lb. was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton yesterday; but Futures, for May were 4 points higher, at 7·53 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 14,000 bales; and this season's total figures to date now give the following comparison with those in the two previous years for the same time:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	14,000	19,000	17,000
Three days' do. ...	39,000	39,000	69,000
Since 1st Sept. 1893...	5,177,000	4,277,000	6,094,000

A moderate business has been done in our Local Cotton market to-day, at a general advance in prices of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, the feeling having become steady. Exporters have bought 500 each of Indore, at Rs. 175; and Bengal, at Rs. 152-8; and 200 Oomrawattee, at Rs. 170; while the Mills have taken 1,050 bales, made up of 350 Julgaum, at Rs. 168-75; 300 Karanja, at Rs. 188; and 100 each of Mulkapore, at Rs. 185; Dhulia, at Rs. 158; Akola, at Rs. 189; and Chandoo, at Rs. 188 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been quiet markets to-day, with only a small export business passing; the only further change in prices being a decline of half-an-anna per cwt. in Linseed, at Rs. 7-3-6 to Rs. 7-5-6 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	10,458 bales.
Wheat	12,482 cwts.
Linseed	31,638 "
Rapeseed	11,079 "
Gingellyseed	8,197 "
Groundnuts	4,362 "
Castorseed	1,338 "
Rice	18,318 "

FREIGHTS are quieter but not lower. For March there is rather more tonnage offering; but for April-May holders are asking higher rates, which for the present has rather put a stop to business.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened at 1s. 1 17-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 9-16d. Demand, for the Mail, forward quotations being 1s. 1 13-32d. Bank Telegraphic for April, 1s. 1 11-32d. May, and 1s. 1 9-32d., June; but we have heard of no enquiry for merchants' bills for any position. The bullion dealers, however, are reported to have sold ready gold, and been buying forward speculative exchange; and in merchants' bills we hear of but little fresh paper offering, the tendency all round having been to await the results of Council sales to-day, and we closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 1 9-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic ...1s. 1 17-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 1 5-8d.	"
Credits do.	...1s. 1 23-32d.	"
Francs do.	...1·44¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened steady for Fours at 101¼ both for Cash and the Settlement, and the rate thereafter advanced 3-16 per cent., business having transpired 101 11-16 for Account. Business throughout the day has been very slack, and at the close 101 9-16 was quoted for Fours in both positions, with 99 3-8 named for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES.—There has been some further downward movement, say of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share in Cotton Mill and Press Scrip to-day, at our revised quotations. Bank of Bombaay Shares have declined Rs.2½ per share, being now quoted at Rs. 1,120.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 28th February, 1894. (Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	..	...	..	...
Teheran	23	1	55 p.m.	...	28
Suez	28	3	p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 28th February, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	49	...	1
" Kurrachee	..	9	...	1
" Madras	...	32	...	1

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th January, 1894, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,00,000	2,20,000	4,000	3,24,000
Or per mile of Railway	217	477	9	703
For previous 3 weeks of half-year.	2,84,000	5,18,000	12,000	8,14,000
Total for 4 weeks..	3,81,000	7,38,000	16,000	11,38,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,00,136	1,87,114	9,601	2,96,851
Per mile of Ry do.	217	406	21	644
Total to corresponding date do.	3,81,693	7,29,213	21,869	11,35,775

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 27,149
Ditto to date ..... " 2,225

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 24th February, 1894:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	1,81,934	8,62,281	5,686	10,49,901
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 Miles ..	...	...	...	10,38,732

Increase ..... Rs. 11,169

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 27.

10 p.m. ... 76·4

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

8 a.m.	73·3
10 a.m.	79·0
2 p.m.	80·3
4 p.m.	79·9

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DENTON—February 17, at Infantry Lines, Bangalore, the wife of W F Denton, of a daughter.
FARRINGTON—February 16, at Garden Reach, Calcutta, the wife of S H Farrington, of a son.
LEA-HAIR—February 25, the wife of Mr H A Lea-Hair, of a son.
MACDONALD—February 21, at Chupra, Sarun, the wife of Surgeon-Major T R Macdonald, I M S, Civil Surgeon of Saron, of a daughter.
NEWBY-FRASER—February 16, at Secundra, the wife of the Rev W Newby-Fraser, CMS, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

KLOPP—COUNSELL—February 15, at St Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev A Ferrier, Charles Edward, Homfeld Klopp, eldest son of the late Otto Charles Klopp, of Putney, London, to Elsie Gordon, fourth daughter of James Ariel Counsell, of Ballygunge, Calcutta.
WILLIAMS—SANDFORD—February 24, at Podanur, Madras Presidency, by the Rev W L Pritchatt Shaw, Railway Chaplain, George Ernest, eldest son of Major-General J D Williams, Bo S C (retired), of Belfont, Cloudesley Road, St Leonard's-on-Sea, Manager, Hope Tea Co, Ld, Jalpaiguri District, Bengal, to Louisa Mary, eldest daughter of J R Sandford, Esq, CE, Resident Engineer, Madras Railway, Podanur.

DEATH.

HALLEN—February 19, at Pebworth, Gloucestershire, Catherine, wife of J H B Hallen.
MARTIN—February 22, in the General Hospital, Calcutta, R Stewart Martin, late Manager, Lower Darjiling Tea Co, Ld.
WHITFALL—February 23, at Lahore, H H C Whittall, Conservator of Forests, Punjab.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1894.

THE deep-seated disinclination of natives of India in congested districts to emigrate or even migrate is a serious factor in the "poverty of the people" question, of which so much is heard at the Congress meetings. It is to be hoped, however, that with the spread of education the superstitious spirit which leads men to die from want rather than leave their native soil will be less tenaciously held than is now the case, for the value of emigration in relieving and redistributing the excess population of India is apparent to all observers. Hence in recent years the State has been well-advised in not only encouraging emigration, but also in seeking to protect from ill-usage the labourers, who go to distant lands to earn a livelihood. The countries which now offer a field for emigration are the West Indies, Mauritius, and Fiji, and coming near home, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and also the Provinces of Burma and Assam, both of which may for emigration purposes be said to be outside India proper. With regard to the last-named province, emigration to the tea gardens is regulated by an Act passed fourteen years ago, and since amended. The provisions of the original Act rest on the principle, that, as the coolies are engaged at some expense from a considerable distance, the employer is entitled to bind them by a penal contract for a term of years, but, as a *quid pro quo* is compelled to make special arrangements for their health and comfort. The emigrants were collected in four ways: through contractors by means of licensed recruiters; through garden-sirdars, or servants of the planter; through specially licensed local agents of the employer in the district of recruitment; or on a system of free emigration by which recruits found their way to Assam. The object of the Act was to encourage the last-named method, it being felt that, as communications improved, the contracts might in time be left to the operation of the ordinary law. A proposal to which great objection was taken by the authorities at home was that for increasing the term of the penal contracts under the Act from three to five years. The Secretary of State asked for reports dealing with the mortality on tea gardens; the abuses connected with recruitment; and the system of penal contracts. The facts brought to light by the enquiries thus instituted led to the passing of an Act last year amending the previous statute? Its main features were the introduction of sanitary measures and of measures for restricting kidnapping and similar mal-practices; the abolition of compulsory registration in districts of recruitment; and of the reduction of the term of contract from five to four years. The Secretary of State has since asked for the term to be further lessened, but the Government of India have very naturally objected to so early a revision of the amended Act, and by way of compromise it has been agreed to give the four years system a trial until the end of 1895, when a report is to be submitted to the Secretary of State. Emigration to Ceylon has for some time been left entirely to private management. The steps taken of late years to encourage permanent emigration to Burma have not so far led to any marked results. A considerable amount of unassisted emigration, both of a permanent and temporary character, is, however, in course of development, the annual number of emigrants from Bengal and Madras to Burma being nearly 200,000.

At present owing to the experiences of the past no emigration to French Colonies is allowed; that to Cayenne was stopped by the Indian Government in 1877; that to Martinique and Guadeloupe in 1888, and that to Reunion in 1882. The inconvenience to the Colonies has been in some case considerable, and strong representations on the subject have been made by the French Government. The Government of India have, however, determined to adhere to the prohibition in force. In the case of Reunion, it was considered desirable to depute an officer to visit the island, and Mr. Muir Mackenzie was chosen for the task. His report was received in November last, and has been referred to the Governments of Bengal and Madras for advice, but the Government of India have expressed a provisional opinion that immigration should be permitted subject to acceptance by the French Government of certain stringent conditions, to which the Colonial administrators have already consented. These conditions will secure for the labourer, amongst other advantages, a shorter form of indenture and full freedom to settle on completion of his term of service. Unlike the French, the Dutch have always treated Indian emigrants in a proper manner, and in Surinam the condition of the coolies was discovered by Dr. Comins, who visited the colony in 1891, to be satisfactory. He found himself able indeed to recommend further concessions to the Colonial authorities than either the British Consul or the Government of India thought prudent to support. The Government of India had, however, previously shown sufficient confidence in the treatment accorded by the Dutch to their coolies as to enter into negotiations for opening emigration to the Netherlands East Indies, on terms particularly favourable to colonists. Delegates from Java came to Calcutta, and a convention was drawn up. A change of ministry took place about this time in Holland, and this fact, coupled with the objections raised to a proposal of the Calcutta authorities to appoint an Indian Officer as Protector of Immigrants, led to the collapse of negotiations, which at first gave promise of opening up a very wide field for a surplus population. So far as the Straits Settlements are concerned, fair progress has been made in recent years. The Straits immigration ordinance has been amended mainly in favour of the coolies, and emigration has been legalised to several of the protected States. The Straits emigration is already free from the restrictions imposed by the Indian Colonial Emigration Act, being controlled entirely by ordinances passed in the colony itself, and it is hoped that before long it may be found possible to place the Straits Settlements on the same footing in every way as Ceylon and Burma in the matter.

From the East Indies to the West Indies is a far cry, but it is not too great for the Government here to think it desirable to make of it still another outlet for surplus labour. An officer, who was deputed to the West Indies two or three years back to make enquiries, had the satisfaction of being able to report favourably as to the treatment of the coolies in the four principal colonies of Demerara, Trinidad, Jamaica, and St. Lucia. Recommendations were, however, made for the improvement of the laws regulating emigration, and these are now undergoing the consideration of the Secretary of State, who, to say the least, cannot be accused of coming to a hasty decision in regard to the matter. The condition of the emigrant has been similarly safeguarded in the colonies of Mauritius and Natal, where the coolie population is one of considerable magnitude. Mauritius was visited last year by a special officer whose report is still awaited, and in Natal an effort of the white population to extend the term of coolie indenture from five to ten years, and to prevent the settlement of the coolies after the completion of the term of original indenture, was successfully resisted by the Indian Government. Some further points are awaiting the opinions of a conference at Calcutta of Natal authorities with representatives of the Indian Government. No one, however, who is acquainted with the justice and freedom enjoyed in lands where the Union Jack is hoisted, needs to be told that the interests of the coolies have to be far more strictly watched in foreign than in British Colonies. Attention has not been confined to developing existing outlets, for there has of late been much correspondence as to the possibility of emigration to Sarawak, to Zanzibar, to the territories of the British East Africa Company, and to the Niger Coast protectorate, as well as to the less promising fields of Brazil and Guatemala. It has to be acknowledged however that no very tangible results have thus far accrued from the correspondence. In North Borneo the Government advanced in 1891 so far as to issue a proclamation containing regulations for the protection of Indian immigrants but they have since failed to appoint a special officer to carry out these regulations, and this failure "blocks the way," to use one of Mr. Gladstone's favourite phrases. Similarly, in Queensland an Enabling Act was drafted, but a change of ministry in the colony rendered it abortive; while in South Australia an Act for the regulation of coolie labour in the northern territory was actually passed, but fell flat owing to difficulties raised by the colony as to the pay of a Protector. It is very remarkable that in so many instances legislation should prove abortive, owing to the action, or rather inaction, of the Executive Government. In face of a rather long list of failures in establishing foreign outlets for the Indian labourer, the authorities here have been well-advised in doing their best to promote as far as possible migratory movements for the reclamation of waste lands and the relief of congested tracts. The antipathy of the native races to change of residence has, however, prevented the accomplishment of great things in this direction. The large Canal schemes in the Punjab have, perhaps, done more than anything else to divert labour from over-populated districts for the beneficent purpose of opening wide tracts of waste land.

THE observations contained in the Bombay Administration Report, on the subject of the Native Press, may be taken on the whole as complimentary, for although various regrettable features are here and there commented upon, our native contemporaries appear to have been conducted with greater ability and wider discretion. Generally speaking, the Reporter has found that the Native Press has been marked by the same characteristics that have been noticed in former years—extreme liberality in politics, profound conservatism in religious and social matters. At the same time as the Reporter asserts that the better class of papers published in the Presidency town, with two exceptions, continued to be fairly moderate and loyal in tone, one of their number declares that most of the Native Press and its correspondents are more guarded and careful in their English than in their vernacular columns. Our contemporary admits that the Reporter on Native Publications is ever on the alert, but asserts that his presence is not felt to be so real when matter is penned for the vernacular columns. But the Reporter is just as much on the alert as regards one section as the other, and he does not hesitate to declare that some of the mofussil papers were noticeable for consistently and constantly holding up the British system of Government as oppressive and without merit, and for libellous writing of the most atrocious kind. As a special instance of this, the case of the *Pratod*, which was most prominent among a section of the Marathi Press in its comments on the accidental shooting of a woman in the Satara district by a Forest officer. To legitimate comment and agitation, in favour of any want or necessity of the people, on the part of the newspaper, no one will in these days object. But there are legitimate ways of advocating these as there are of addressing the powers that be in furtherance of the objects desired. These commend themselves to the better class of papers whose tone of moderation is a satisfactory evidence of the progress and development of native journalism. But those who are best calculated to know, tell us that this moderation and loyalty is far from profitable, that it has become the fashion to rail at the British system of Government, and though in their innermost consciences the editors of native papers recognise that India cannot hope to govern itself, and are fully of opinion that the British system is the best possible, it would not pay them to admit it in the columns of the journals for whose conduct they are responsible. The intelligent native of whatever caste is fully cognisant of the advantages of British Government and the absolute necessity of some foreign supreme power directing the interests of the country, but restless youth and the half-educated demand something "smart" and highly-seasoned, and the journals which serve up these peppery dishes are the most widely read. If such are not most influential with the thinking classes, they are capable of doing an incalculable amount of mischief. Yet it must be said in defence of our peccant contemporaries that even they do not go the length that some widely circulated organs in England go, in their expressions of disloyalty. And perhaps not one solitary editor may be placed on the level of the reckless agitators, who with nothing to lose themselves, recommend the people to look for assistance to those, who, the week the mail left, were noisily advocating the use of dynamite and "the chemical parcels post."

WEST AFRICA has within the last few weeks been attracting more than wanted interest. The two accidental conflicts between French and English troops are no sooner beginning to be forgotten, and the feeling engendered by them cooling down than the scene is changed to a point further to the north-west. A British force has now been assailed, and sustained a serious reverse. On the west as in other parts of Africa, slavery is still rampant. All that pessimist politicians may say to the contrary, British ships in African stations are doing all they can to oppress it. It was no expedition for self-aggrandisement or land-grabbing that Her Majesty's ships Raleigh, Widgeon, and Magpie were on, when their men suffered the reverse. They were attacking the stronghold of an African Chief, and on their way they had captured two of his villages. Full details are not yet to hand, though sufficient intelligence has reached us to show that when the force was in the act of returning to the coast they were overwhelmed by the Chief's men, who had been placed so that they might at once surround the handful of seamen and marines. Three officers were killed and six wounded, while among the men there were fifty-four casualties. This out of a force not exceeding two hundred men was very heavy, but that any of them returned to Bathurst to tell the tale may be taken as an indication of the pertinacity with which they fought. Unfortunately, before they could reach their boats they fell into the trap, which the enemy commanded from an ambush and besides other casualties, also lost a field piece and six thousand pounds of ammunition, which the Chief had sufficient intelligence to turn to account in opposing the attempts of a party from the gun-boat Alecto at Gorjor. Whether they subsequentiy succeeded there has been no advice, but it appears that a party of three hundred men of the West India Regiment were to leave Sierra Leone for Bathurst, which is over four hundred miles distant, without delay, while a detachment of Marines was also requisitioned. From the Cape, Reuter says, these were to be sent, but there is doubtless an error here. But following on the message announcing that reinforcements were to be sent, came another telling us that the men of the West India Regiment, who operated independently of the blue-jackets, had defeated the Chief's men. They were successful in their expedition which means, if anything, that the slave-dealer's stronghold has fallen. But to-day comes news of yet another encounter. A large body of Fodisilahs invaded British territory; but fortunately was repulsed, the loss after two hours' fighting being such as is calculated to prevent any future assault, our own casualties being fortunately not more than the injury of three men.

AT the Bombay High Court, before Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran, the arguments on the appeal of Lady Janbai, widow and executrix of Sir Tharia Topun, from a decision of Mr. Justice Bayley, delivered on the 26th January, 1893, in favour of Moosa Tharia, the co-executor, concluded yesterday. Sir Griffith Evans, of the Calcutta Bar, who was specially engaged on behalf of the appellant, Lady Janbai, addressed the Court for nearly four days against the points and principles of law, on which Mr. Justice Bayley's decision was based; and he was followed by Mr. Jardine, who spoke for two days in support of the decision. Sir Griffith Evans's reply occupied the whole of yesterday. Their Lordships have reserved their decision on the appeal.

THE 22nd Bombay Infantry will arrive [illegible] by route march on the 10th March (in relief of the Bombay Light Infantry, proceeding to Quetta). The Regiment on arrival will be encamped on the general parade-ground, north-west corner, until such time as the Boree Bunder lines are vacated by the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, which they will then occupy.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL GATACRE, Commanding Bombay District, will make that portion of the inspection of the 1st Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, which was detailed in a District Order, of the 2nd February as to be held on the 9th February, at 7-30 a.m., on Monday next, and the remaining portion of the programme, at 7-30 a.m., on Tuesday next.

WE learn that the Japanese Cotton Spinners' Association have increased their guaranteed shipment of cotton to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to 1,50,000 bales a year. The Company has completed arragements for chartering another steamer with a view to starting a fortnightly service in order to meet the further demand on their carrying capacity and give facilities to opium merchants for making regular fortnightly shipments.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Saturday Journal* writes:—An M.D., who has a collection of curiosities as well as his modern instruments, has shown me a old-fashioned wrench, such as our fathers used to have their teeth extracted with. It is truly a horrible contrivance, and creates surprise by its ingenuity; for one would suppose that the modern forceps, so simple, natural, and effective would have been used long before the ingenious wrench. This instrument consits of a bent iron rod, six inches long and as thick as a lead pencil. At one end is a wooden handle exactly like the wooden handle of a corkscrew, and at the other are a pair of semi-circular steel clamps, large enough to go half round an eight-anna piece. These clamps are both bent in the same direction; they turn about on the rod, have fine teeth on the edge, and are together as broad as a double back tooth. When required to be used, the armed end of this tool was put into the patients' mouth, where it must have occupied no little room, then the teeth of the clamps were fixed on the inside of the tooth to be

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, FEB. 27, MIDNIGHT.

In the House of Commons, to-night, an authorised statement was made that Mr. Gladstone had neither resigned nor taken steps leading thereto.

THE HONGKONG COUNCIL.

Mr. Chater has been gazetted a member of the Hongkong Legislative Council.

FRENCH DUTY ON CORN.

The French Senate have adopted the duty of seven francs on corn.

MORE FIGHTING ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

LONDON, FEB. 28.

Advices from the West Coast of Africa state that a large body of Fodisilahs invaded British territory yesterday, but were repulsed with heavy loss after two hours' fighting by a force of West Indian troops and Marines. There were three wounded on the side of the British.

REJOICINGS AT RAMPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 28.

There are to be great doings at Rampur, the scene of a sensational murder of the late Regent last year, between the 6th and 9th instant, to celebrate the wedding of the young Nawab, who is marrying the daughter of the Nawab of Jaora. On April 2nd the Nawab will be installed on the *gadi* by the Lieutenant-Governor.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

His Excellency the Viceroy's date of departure from Calcutta has been fixed for March 30th. In addition to visiting Lucknow, his Excellency will probably go to Saharunpur, Dehra Dun, and Mussoorie, arriving at Simla on the afternoon of April 14th. Allahabad has been struck out of the programme.

CHANGES IN THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY COMMANDS.

Some movements among the General Officers of the District Staff in the Bengal Presidency will shortly take place. Sir William Lockhart, on return from leave, will resume the command of the Punjab Frontier Force, General Palmer reverting to the Allahabad Command. Colonel Evans, now officiating in tho latter district, will be posted to Rawalpindi as Colonel on the Staff; Brigadier-General Channer, on return from leave, will go to the Rohilkhand District, Major-General Graham proceeding on leave; Brigadier-General Fennington will remain in Assam.

The Presidency Command will fall vacant when Brigadier-General Lance is promoted to Major-General by selection, which is likely to take place soon.

THE PRABAS-PATAN RIOTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGAD, FEB. 28.

The Judges, on taking their seats in court to-day, said that they had received a letter from Mr. Wadia, in reference to the remarks made by Mr. Gokaldas, and reported in the papers. They were suprised that any counsel should think that the court, whose sole function was to try certain criminal cases, should be approached by a correspondent in that matter. They must make it clearly understood that in the course of these trials they should receive no statements or applications, except in open court. They further stated that it must be understood that they could not allow any persons to come in and interfere, unless they had a *locus standi*, and even then only in person or by a qualified representative. The other day they refused to receive a petition in the course of the trial, presented by a person who described himself as the mukhtiar of certain indefinite persons, and in this State mukhtiars were not allowed to act. Statements of the accused before the committing magistrate were then put in. The case for the prosecution was closed, and the accused were then questioned by the court, and made their statements. Mr. Branson then addressed the court on behalf of the accused. The examination of the defence witnesses will be taken up to-morrow.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 27.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Valetta, from Colombo, arrived her this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Pekin, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, FEB. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Avoca left here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 9/16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2½ per cent. Consols	100 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	99
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	110
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	57 7-16
Bar Silver	27 3/4

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 28.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Bagar, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.

Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.

Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.

Mails for Madagascar and Reunion close at Zanzibar, at noon, on Friday, 2nd proximo.

With effect from Thursday, the 1st March, and until further orders, the tariff per word in messages between India and Europe will be increased to rupees three and annas nine via Suez and Teheran, five annas less via Turkey. Press messages from India and Burma to United Kingdom via Suez or Teheran, one rupee three annas per word. The following increased rates are notified for immediate action:—Rates increased by one anna to Annam and Cochin China via Moulmein, Cochin China via Madras, Siam via Madras, Aden via Bombay, Persia, except Persian Gulf Offices, via Bushire, Bushire via Karachi, Turkey in Asia, except islands via Fao. Press telegrams to Suakim and all places in Australia, except Newzealand, rates increased by two annas to Russia by all routes, Turkey in Europe by all routes except via Roumania, Annam via Madras, Tonquin via Moulmein or Madras, Turkish islands and Cyprus via Fao, Turkey in Asia, all places via Teheram, Batoum, Turkish islands and Cyprus via Suez, Jedda via Aden, Egypt first, second and third regions via Turkey or Suez. Press telegrams to Newzealand, rates increased by three annas to Shanghai, South and West Australia, Victoria, Tasmania and Newzealand all via Madras, Hongkong and New South Wales via Madras or Moulmein, Asiatic Russia, all places via Theran, Turkey in Asia, except islands via Suez, Canada, United States and New York State, all places via Turkey, Teheran or Suez. Rates increased by four annas to Shanghai, South and West Australia, Victoria, Tasmania and Newzealand, all via Moulmein. Asiatic Russia via Suez, El Arich, Seychelles via Bombay Aden, Mauritius via Bombay, Aden. Rates increased by five annas to Japan via Moulmein. Queensland and New Caledonia, via Madras or Moulmein. Rates increased by six annas to Japan via Madras.

A PRIVATE telegram, received from St. Petersburg, states that a great steamship company is being formed there for the purpose of improving trade relations between Russia and North America, and especially for establishing regular trade communication between Odessa and North American ports. The share capital of the undertaking, which owes its origin to the Chicago Exhibition, amounts, it is understood, to twenty million roubles.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE local paper is authorised to state that the Mail Tonga Service running between Mysore City and Mercara since November last will cease to work from the 1st May, and Mr. P. Pallonji, the contractor, has given notice to the above effect to the Postmaster-General, Madras. Mr. Pallonji gives as his reason for withdrawal from the contract that he finds he is unable to procure fodder for his ponies on the road at remunerative rates, and that he has not received the support he anticipated from the public of Coorg, at whose request the service was started. This is unfortunate, but as he states that he carries very few passengers, he can hardly be blamed for refusing to work the service at a loss.

SIR DENNIS FITZPATRICK, who is on tour, has just finished his inspection of a portion of Gujranwala and Shahpur districts. In the former district his Honor, in company with Colonel Ottley and other officers of the Irrigation Department, and Lieutenant Popham Young, Colonisation Officer, visited the newly colonised tracts of the Chenab Canal, and was much pleased with the progress which has been made there during the last three years. The schemes for the construction of a railway and the opening of new canals in these lands were discussed. In Shahpur his Honor held a darbar, which was attended by the Liwana maliks and other leading gentlemen of the district. From Khushab his Honour travelled by train to Khushalgarh, and marched thence to Kohat.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS having requested the Agent of the South Indian Railway to name the exact date when the Mayaveram-Mutupet Railway will be ready for public traffic, Mr. Betts has replied that on the 15th proximo the line will be ready for final inspection by the Consulting Engineer for Railways to Government, and that on the 1st April the line can be thrown open for public traffic. The reason for the delay in opening this latest addition to the South Indian Railway system is that the late floods in the Southern districts did considerable damage to the permanent-way, and the Chief Engineer of the S. I. Railway was anxious that the repairs should properly consolidate before trains were run on the new line.

Another charge, this time of alleged ill-treatment of a girl eight years of age, has been preferred against the wife of Nawab Ghulam Mahboob Subhani, at Lahore. While the enquiry into the alleged murder of the first girl was proceeding, the father of the second girl applied to the Deputy Commissioner to regain custody of his daughter. The Deputy Commissioner ordered the Nazir and some Court peons to compel the Nawab's wife to make the girl over to her father. When she was brought out of the house, she was found to have been branded with hot tongs in several parts of her body. The Deputy Commissioner has been personally enquiring into this and the charge of alleged murder. He was again at the Nawab's house on the 23rd instant. The files of cases previously instituted against the Nawab's wife, and not proved, have been called for, and many Hindus in the city are subscribing to the fund to help the prosecution.

REPORTS from the Baungshe Column, which left Haka on the 20th of January, state that on the march to Rawya, on the 30th, a flanking party found in the jungle near the main road the murdered bodies of the Political Interpretor and a friendly Chin, who had gone ahead to arrange for coolies. One hundred rifles were then pushed farward in light marching order on Rawya by a field path, as it was suspected that the main road would be barricaded. Rawya was reached without opposition, the inhabitants deserting it, and it was found that elaborate preparations had been made on the main road to resist the approach of the column. The column halted at Rawya until the 5th of February, and the Chief and his son surrendered and paid up half of the fine imposed, thirty houses being destroyed in consequence of the remaining half not being paid up. A search party went out to Hringtan on the 3rd of February, and met a party of armed Chins, killing two. The column returned to Gangaw without further incident.

THE sixth annual meeting of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce was held at Cawnpore on Saturday. The Hon'ble Mr. W. E. Cooper was elected President, Mr. McRobert, Vice-President, and Messrs. Beer, Bevis, Harwood, Stringfellow, and Sanders form the committee for the year.

THE Legislative Department have now under consideration another amendment of the Indian Ports Act, 1889, with a view to admitting of regulations being made for the improvement of the condition of sailors' quarters on ships in Indian ports. A Bill is being prepared enabling the Governor-General in Council to exclude from the operation of any Municipal regulation a building or property belonging to Government and used for military purposes.

THE search parties out from Fort White encountered the Chins on the 17th instant, killing one; and again on the 18th, when the Chins lost heavily. Our casualties were Subadar Jubber Singh, 10th Burma Infantry, killed. Large quantities of paddy and livestock were captured.

THE Mysore Durbar has submitted, for the consideration of the Government of India, a proposal for organising a railway police force, which has become necessary consequent on the cession of jurisdiction to the British Government by the Mysore Government of the Harrior-Bangalore and Bangalore-Hindupur portions of the Mysore State Railway, worked by the Southern Mahratta Railway, and on the Kolar Goldfields Railway, which will be worked by the Madras Railway Company. Under this scheme it is proposed by the Mysore Government to locate police constables at the following railway stations, situated in the Mysore territory, which belong to the Madras Railway:—Bangalore City, Bangalore Cantonment, Kirishnarajapuram, Whitefield, Devankoondi, Maloor, Taicul, Kolar Road, and Camasamudrum. The Mysore Durbar urge that special quarters should be built for the railway police at the different stations, which expense should be borne by the railway companies concerned.

THE current issue of the *Indian Medical Gazette* contains two very important contributions on the subject of opium, one by Surgeon-Captain F. P. Maynard, of the Patna Opium Factory, dealing with its manufacture and composition, and the other by Surgeon-Captain P. Hehir, of the Hyderabad Medical School, regarding the history of the opium habit and opium-poppy culture. Not the least interesting portion of Dr. Hehir's excellent paper is his translation of the views of some of the classical Arabic writers regarding the effects of opium. Some are here translated for the first time, and it is noted that these opinions are the more interesting because many of them, and the methods recommended, are still held and practised by the *Unani* school of medicine at the present day. They accord in the main with existing European ideas and practice, and well may the writer exclaim:—"How little our views regarding the effects and uses of opium have changed in a thousand of years!"

A RATHER funny story of brotherly love reaches the *Madras Mail* from a small sea-port town on the West Coast. Among other residents is a Parsee Civil Surgeon and, stopping with him, for company's sake we presume, is his brother. This gentleman appears to be either very careful of his health, or to have a great taste for pharmacy, as he always goes about with "a little stock of medicines." The Civil Surgeon in question is a medical man well up to date, and he includes in his prescriptions all the newest drugs. An excellent system no doubt, but inconvenient to his patients, as they cannot get the prescriptions made up locally, and as it takes four days to send to Madras and obtain a reply, this course is not worth taking when it is only some passing spasm or rheum. But now a strange thing happens. Among the "little stock of medicines" alluded to, the brother, by a fortunate coincidence, happens to have the drug in question. If the patient will send him the prescription, the Civil Surgeon will ask his brother, as a favour, to make it up, and to send in his little bill. As an instance of brotherly love this is very sweet, but surely it is contrary to Government regulations, and it is most unfair to, the local chemists.

The Jammu officials have reported the desertion of some of their State musicians, who, it is alleged, have been enticed away by a havildar from Burma, who is looking out for recruits to take with him to the latter place.

THE Waziris in the Gumal and Zam Passes appear to be on the war path, for they have within the last few days committed a series of outrages of a most daring kind. On the breaking up of the jirgha, at Tank, after the trial of the murderers of Mr. Kelly and the jemadars of the Border Militia, some of the shops in the Tank bazaar were looted; and it is reported it was intended to burn the town, but this was prevented by the prompt action of the Assistant Commissioner, who called out the military from the post. Shortly after a patrol from the Kirghi post, consisting of two sowars of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, going towards Jandola, were fired at. One of the men was killed and the other seriously wounded. On their riderless horses galloping back to the post, a squad was at once sent out to see what had happened, and found the bodies of the sowars in the pass. The latest outrage occurred in the Gumal Pass, between Nili Katch and Kajuri Katch. An escort of the 22nd Punjab Infantry, coming down to Dera Ismail Khan from Fort Sandeman, was fired at, and four men killed. On the 21st instant detachments of the 3rd Sikhs and 4th Punjab Infantry, under Captain Browning, of the latter regiment, left Dera Ismail Khan to reinforce the garrison at Kajuri Katch and Jandola, and to occupy Nili Katch, which is at present held only by a few of the Border Militia.

THIS is offered as a problem in currency, writes the Calcutta commercial correspondents of the *Pioneer*. It really happened a week ago at an office here, while exchange was rapidly on the drop, and is given as an example in minor complications. Globe-trotter, high and dry, wires home; his friends pay a London banker £300 on the understanding that their agents in Calcutta are telegraphed to pay the wanderer that sum, and neither more nor less. The aforesaid agents in Calcutta receive him courteously, and even have a form ready for signature worded "Received from so-and-so, on account of such-and-such a bank, London, the sum of three hundred pounds *sterling*;" this the globe-trotter readily signs, and demands 300 sovereigns. Here complications set in, the individual maintaining that, having signed a receipt for English money, exactly as he was asked to do, he would have English money or know the reason why. He was willing to admit that sovereigns might not be the currency of the country, but that that was no reason why he should be saddled with rupees that were hourly on the shrink in respect of their sterling equivalent. After some discussion he was prevailed upon to sign another form of receipt instead, and to take rupees at what was supposed to be the exchange of the day, and, in the interests of globe-trotters generally, the youth threatened, as soon as he got home, to advocate a universal coinage; but the query is, was he or was he not under the circumstances within his rights in the first instance in demanding and insisting on sterling money?

AT the annual meeting of the Calcutta Turf Club, held on Friday, Colonel Hunt was elected a steward in place of Colonel Beaver, who has left Calcutta, the other four stewards—Mr. Justice Macpherson, Messrs. Moore, Dickson and Latham Hanneton—being re-elected. There was a proposal on the notice-paper to insert the following words at the commencement of Rule 24:—"The top weight in a handicap on the flat, the value of which is Rs. 2,000 to the winner, shall not exceed 10st 2lb. This, however, was not brought forward, as many practical difficulties stand in the way of the adoption of such an alteration. The Turf Club is now in such a flourishing condition financially that it may be found possible to lower the fees for first entrances for the annual races at Calcutta. This would certainly be a move in the right direction, as what with entrances, sweeps, fees, and so on the expenses come very heavy on the shoulders of owners.

A PUNJAB correspondent asks the *Englishman* what reward has been conferred on Mr. J. P. Warburton, District Superintendent of Police at Sealkot, for his highly successful investigation of the Sawal Singh murder case,—one of the most startling State crimes that has come before a court of justice in recent years. It will be remembered that some two years ago the Punjab Government transferred Mr. Warburton from Amritsar to Sialkot as a mark of its displeasure, in consequence of a statement in a native paper, which the Government admitted to be untrue. On that occasion Mr. Warburton's host of friends in the Punjab rose as one man to give him assistance in clearing himself in the law courts, and by a curious irony of fate the facts in connection with the Sawal Singh case came before Mr. Warburton's successor at Amritsar, but the matter was dropped by that officer, a fact which was strongly commented on by the court during the Sawal Singh trial. After the lapse of many months the matter, by mere accident apparently, came to the knowledge of Mr. Warburton, who took it up with his usual energy and added another to the long list of his detective triumphs. The enquiry as to what official recognition he has received appears to be prompted by the fact that he has been superseded even in his ordinary promotion, but that the public may appreciate the perfectly ludicrous injustice that has been committed, it must be added that the officer chosen for his preferment by the Punjab Government is the same who allowed the criminals at Amritsar to get away. Mr. Warburton's career is one long record of thrilling experiences in the detection of crime, above that probably of any other police officer in India, and he has been thanked for his special services by local Governments, superior officers, and courts of justice times out of mind. Praise, however, is a poor substitute for promotion.

THE Lahore paper thinks it is almost a matter for regret that the authorities prevented the Anarchist demonstration at the funeral of Bourdin, who was so luckily hoist with his own petard. We do not as a rule sympathise with Anarchists. Still England is a free country, and when the authorities, on occasions like this, take upon themselves to interfere with the right of political demonstrations, they voluntarily throw away a splendid opportunity for taking down the names and addresses of all the Anarchists who "demonstrate," for future use and reference. Another advantage lost is the chance that the infuriated populace might lynch the Anarchists *en masse*, or at any rate beat them severely. The fact that the hearse containing Bourdin's remains was pelted with mud and orange peel, suggests that the Anarchists would not have had a very good time of it while demonstrating; and altogether the friends of law and order have a right to complain that the police acted without discretion.

DESPONDENCY and discontent, the fruits of dwindling salaries and hopeless prospects, are not by any means confined to the Postal Department. In the sister service of the Telegraphs there appears to be almost as much of these dismal feelings amongst the subordinate grades; and an agitation is now going on among the Telegraph Masters with a view to getting up a memorial to the Viceroy to represent their grievances. Once a Telegraph Master always a Telegraph Master is the burden of their complaint. Unless a man can get out of that grade by the time he is thirty-five, there is a departmental rule apparently to the effect that he cannot be promoted at all. Unless, therefore, he is very fortunate at the commencement of his service he has no rise to look for, and the utmost salary he can look to is Rs. 275 a month, and very rarely can he get that. It is not, we fear, an auspicious time for appealing to the Government when it has just refused to deal with the hard case of the Postal Department: but sooner or later the grievances of both of these services will have to be taken up. In the case of the postal employes, of whom more varied and onerous work is demanded every year, it is impossible to believe that relief can be long refused. The Government cannot afford to let the work fall into the hands of an inferior class of men, whose integrity is not be depended on, as it will do if things are left alone: and in the case of the Telegraphs, though the functions of this Department have not extended in the same way as those of the Post Office, yet the calls of the public upon the service will grow heavier year by year, and will not be met by a dispirited and despairing staff in a way that will enable the Department to maintain its reputation.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

EARLY yesterday morning, an accident of a very serious nature, but happily unattended with loss of life or serious damage to property, occurred at Thana, on the G. I. P. Railway, thirty miles distant from Bombay. The accident would have probably been far more serious in its effects, but for the vigilance of the railway authorities, who lost no time in averting danger and restoring the traffic as early as possible. The non-arrival in Bombay of the Poona mail train and a consequent delay in delivery of the mail packages and letters, caused some anxiety until the reason for the delay was made known. It appeared that the coupling between two waggons, loaded with girders, and attached to a goods train, suddenly gave way when the train was passing over the bridge across the Thana Creek. The bridge was damaged to some extent by the girders falling over it, and thus bringing the traffic to a standstill for a couple of hours. The road was completely blocked. The news was at once communicated to Bombay, and Mr. Henry Conder, the Traffic Manager, the Chief Engineer, and the District Engineer at once proceeded by train to Thana. Meanwhile every possible means for the speedy restoration of traffic was taken. The Poona mail train was due in Bombay yesterday morning at seven o'clock, Madras time, but the mail letters could not be delivered until after mid-day in Bombay, owing to the train being stopped on the other side of the bridge. The passengers were transhipped with but little delay to another train, which was kept in readiness on the other side of the bridge, the passengers walking the distance. A gang of labourers was sent to Thana and the work of restoration is being pushed on as vigorously as possible, so that there may be no delay in re-establishing thorough communication. The trains run regularly but the passengers will have to be transferred at Thana while the work of restoration is awaiting completion. The railway authorities are to be commended for their efforts to avoid any inconvenience to the passengers, and for the prompt measures they have taken.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following is the official report of the accident sent to us by Mr. Henry Conder, Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway:—

"I very much regret to have to advise you that early this morning the coupling between two waggons on which some girders were loaded broke when running on a goods train just as the train was passing over the bridge across the Thana Creek. The girders fell on to the bridge and have damaged it to some extent, blocking both roads, so that at present no trains can pass in either direction. The passengers are being transferred into trains brought up on either side of the bridge, and every possible effort is being made to restore communication. I am afraid, however, that this will not be accomplished for some little time. I am glad to be able to add that no one was hurt. No effort will be spared to restore communication with the least possible delay."

Telegraphing from Thana yesterday afternoon Mr. Conder, the Traffic Manager of the G.I.P. Railway, says: "Since my letter of this morning we have been able to arrange to pass passenger trains over the bridge at Thana."

THE FORTHCOMING FIELD-FIRING AT WORLI.

As intimated in these columns a few days ago, the large body of troops, now in Bombay, are to be afforded further experimental practice in the work appertaining to warfare by a series of field-firing operations, which commence to-day at Worli, and are to be continued to-morrow and Saturday. To-day's operations will be participated in by the 2nd Brigade, consisting of the 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers and the 13th Bombay Infantry, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel E. P. J. Goldsmith. The first-named regiment will leave the Sassoon Dock this morning by special train, at six o'clock, and the 13th Bombay Infantry, will go from the Marine Lines at the same hour, the rendezvous being Mhatarpakhadee, on the Worli Road, at eight o'clock, Each man will receive thirty rounds of ball ammunition, twenty in pouches and ten in reserve. The general idea of the firing will be that information has been received that an attack will be made by the enemy's fleet on the western coast, the forts being engaged with a view to cause a diversion, while the remainder of the fleet proceeds with transports up to the coast to attempt a landing of troops for the purpose of destroying bridges and water-mains. The brigade will take up a position on Worli Hill, between Worli and Nagpada, for the purpose of resisting any landing on that coast. Three transports will be reported as having been seen approaching from the west. The complete flotilla of the enemy will consist of six boats, in two sections of three boats each. As they approach the shore, fire will be directed upon them, as ordered by the chief umpire. The boats having reached the land, the enemy will disembark and rush for the cover of a ridge, under which they will form for attack in two divisions. The defenders' resistance to the landing will be represented for a short time by the fire directed on the boats. The enemy formed into line will be represented by thirty vanishing targets, each of which will represent a company. The disappearance of all the targets will be taken as representing the enemy awaiting reinforcements, and fire will then be directed on the flotillas. When the targets reappear, the supposition will be that the enemy has been reinforced. Brigadier-General W. F. Gatacre, D.S.O., Commanding Bombay District, will be the chief umpire, and will be assisted by Major A. B. Mein, 21st Bombay Infantry, and Capt. R. J. Scallon, 23rd Bombay Rifles. The Officer Commanding, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, will detail three signallers and one bugler to attend on the chief umpire. The 13th Bombay Infantry will arrange for food at Worli, and march back to camp during the afternoon. The first Brigade, consisting of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, with the exception of the three companies on detachment, the 5th Bombay Infantry, and the 21st Bombay Infantry will practise field-firing under similar conditions on Friday, whilst on Saturday the Volunteers will have their innings, thus bringing to a conclusion a series of very interesting sham fights.

AN Odessa correspondent states that the important and extensive grain export trade between the Russian Black Sea ports—more particularly Odessa and Nicolaieff—and Marseilles has suddenly and practically ceased in face of the very high corn duties about to be imposed by the French Chamber upon foreign grain. It is alike curious and amusing to read the cavilling complaints of Russian producers against this unlooked-for impost by their Gallic friends. They ask if this obnoxious measure is the first fruit of the loving fraternity and eternal friendship recently sworn by the two nations, and speculate suspiciously as to what kind of negative favours they are to look for next.

IN a lecture delivered the other evening before the Wallington Literary Society by Mr. Edward Copping, upon Douglas Jerrold, allusion was made to that author's forgotten five-act tragedy, "Thomas a Becket." The work contains 28 characters, and there are no fewer than 15 changes of scene. The source of inspiration is obvious enough, the piece being Shakesperian in its method and manner. Throughout the language is rhythmical, pointed, and profusely adorned with imagery. As though determined to give himself plenty of elbow-room, Douglas Jerrold makes the first act a sort of prologue, and does not introduce into it either Henry or the Archbishop. Nor does he anywhere introduce Queen Eleanor or Fair Rosamond, being in this truer to history than Tennyson; for Becket had really nothing to do with the Woodstock beauty or the revengeful Queen. Notwithstanding its somewhat unwieldy dimensions and its loosely-connected scenes, the lecturer thought that this five-act tragedy was a production of which the young writer had no need to be ashamed. Nor was he ashamed; he was very proud.

THE Russian South-Western Railway Company, having obtained an exemption from the Government embargo laid upon the railway consumption of English fuel, has just placed a first order for 600,000 poods of Cardiff coal. Orders for similar amounts will continue to be placed periodically in England. The Russian Steam Navigation Company and the Odessa Gasworks continue to use British coal, notwithstanding the abundant and cheaper supply of Russian coal from the Donetz basin.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon. Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee in the chair. There were also present:—The Hon'ble Mr. R. G. Oxenham, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, G. W. Roughton, Harkisondass Narotamdass, K. M. Shroff, K. N. Kabraji, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, and Dr. Viegas.

TENDER FOR PRINTING WORK.

At the commencement, the Chairman said that, as already sanctioned by the members, by a circular issued, the tender of the *Bombay Gazette* for printing had been accepted, and the printing contract had been entered into with the press.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. G. Oxenham proposed that the Committee recorded its appreciation of the satisfactory manner, in which the work of printing for the Municipality had been done for so long by the *Times of India*, and its regret that the terms offered did not allow the Committee to sanction further continuance of the contract, in view of the duty of the Committee.

Mr. Shroff seconded the proposition, which was supported by the Chairman.

The resolution was adopted, and on the motion of Mr. Carroll a copy thereof was ordered to be sent to the late contractors.

SUPPLY OF ROAD METAL.

The Committee accorded sanction to the Commissioner's acceptance of the tender of Mr. Sorabjee Naoroji Mooss for the supply of road-metal during 1894-95 at Rs. 5-10-6 per brass of 100 cubic feet.

INDIAN PATENT STONE.

The Committee resolved to forward a letter from the Commissioners to the Corporation with the recommendation that sanction be given to the expenditure of Rs. 680 for cost of paving with Indian patent stone 1,500 square feet of compound of the Health Department's stables at Cammatepoors, with a view to its being ascertained whether the stone was suitable for the purpose.

After transacting other work the Committee adjourned.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT A. C. M. WATERFIELD, 11th Bengal Lancers, is appointed Adjutant.

CAPTAIN R. A. SCOTT, 2nd Dragoon Guards, embarks early in march to rejoin his Regiment in India.

VETERINARY-CAPTAIN D. C. PALIN, Lucknow, has been ordered home for six months, on medical certificate.

LIEUTENANT H. W. POYNTZ, Derbyshire Regiment, has been transferred to the 2nd Battalion of his regiment.

LIEUTENANT H. D. WATSON is transferred from the 2nd to the 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas, and Lieutenant J. M. House from the 1st to the 2nd Battalion.

LIEUTENANTS G. A. BEAZELEY, A. H. B. Hume, G. Walker, F. G. Howard, E. C. Tyldon-Pattenson and F. S. Garwood, Royal Engineers, have been placed under orders for duty in India.

LIEUTENANT W. L. DAVIDSON, 17th Bengal Infantry, is appointed Assistant Recruiting officer, vice Lieutent Jephson, 5th Bengal Infantry, whose tenure of the appointment is about to expire.

THE undermentioned remain at home on extended leave:—Major Sadlier, 2nd Dragoon Guards, and Captain E. G. Mansel, Oxfordshire Light Infantry; pending retirement. Lieutenant E. E. West, 5th Lancers, to 4th March next.

LIEUTENANT A. S. HAMILTON, 4th Sikh Infantry, has been slected for duty with the Indian Contingent, British Central African Police; and Captain C. E. Johnson 36th Sikhs, who is now with the Contingent, rejoins his regiment next month.

THE search parties out from Fort White encountered the Chins on the 17th, killing one; and again on the 18th, when the Chins lost heavily. Our casualties were Subadar Jubber Singh, 10th Burma Infantry, killed. Large quantities of paddy and live stock were captured.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence on private affairs:—In India—Lieutenant G. B. Molesworth, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, 48 days; Lieutenant F. W. Lethbridge, 2-5th Gurkhas, 30 days. Out of India—Major W. O. Harris, 20th Punjab Infantry; Lieutenant Sir H. B. Hill, Bart., Royal Irish Fusilliers; Lieutenant A. S. W. Moffar, Border Regiment; Captain W. D. Gordon, 36th Sikhs; Lieutenant N. A. Macdonald, 14th Sikhs, and Lieutenant W. H. Wardell, 39th Garhwalis, for 12 months. Captain R. T. Crowther, District Recruiting Officer and Captain C. H. Hayes 1st Bengal Cavalry, for 9 months. Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. A. Disney-Roebuck and Captain B. A. Newbury, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry for 269 days and 6 months, respectively. Major E. W. W. Dering, Scottish Borderers, for 202 days.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

A SPECIAL programme will be presented at the circus to-night, when the performance will be given in the presence of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris. On Tuesday night the various items were excellently rendered, and the *artistes* won well-merited applause. The childrens' matinee yesterday was well attended, though not crowded. An attractive programme, with several novelties, was introduced and gone through with exceptional taste. The best item on the programme was the four-horse couriers act, by Leo Hernandez, which elicited warm applause from the audience. The best feature of the programme last night was the representation of the life of a gambler, depicted on horseback by Mr. George Harmston, who, as a fashionably-dressed young man, mounts a beautiful horse and rides to his club, and throwing aside his hat and overcoet, plays billiards and loses the major portion of his fortune. With a view to recovering his losses, he takes to cards in preference to billiards, but here also ill-luck pursues, him and he not only loses all his money, but his watch, chain, and rings likewise. By a lightning change he appears as a beggar in worn-out clothes. Want of money makes him desperate, and drives him to commit murder. Then he appears handcuffed and in prison clothes, and his incarceration entirely changing his looks. At last he receives the welcome news of his being set at liberty, when he throws off the prison garments and appears in the gorgeous habiliments of "Justicia." Special arrangements will be made to-night for the accommodation of the Goverment House party. The general arrangements for the comfort of the audience, made by Mr. Hicks and Mr. Love, are deserving of mention here.

A DARING burglary has been committed at the United States Embassy in Rome. The robbers, having effected an entrance into the library, broke open the safe which, however, contained no money or valuables. The miscreants, evidently disappointed by not finding what they sought, then proceeded to wreck the furniture and burn all the papers they could lay their hands upon. On the office being entered this morning it was found to be strewn with the debris of broken chairs and the charred remains of documents. The robbers had also smashed a bust of Washington and destroyed several valuable books. At the same time, however, it was noticed that some valuable paintings and several pieces of costly furniture were unharmed. A rich collection of ancient coins had also not been tampered with, but the destruction of the archives is complete and irreparable. It is therefore surmised that the real object of the burglars was not robbery, but the destruction of certain papers. No clue has been found to the identity of the burglars. The Minister for Foreign Affairs has expressed to the United States Ambassador his deep regret at the occurrence.

THE London police are just now continually receiving letters from the country complaining that in response to circulars received from seemingly respectable firms in London, they have sent up money for "investment," and have lost every penny of it. The circulars received are plausible, and got up in the most business-like style. But when the money has been sent, and inquiry comes to be made, in consequence of inability to learn anything about the results of the "investment," the "firm" cannot be found. The entire establishment consists of some back room, rented at four or five shillings a week, merely for the receipt of letters, and the members of the firm are never to be seen there. Just recently a gentleman wrote to the police complaining that his daughter had been induced to send to a respectable address in London a cheque for £10, In less than a week she received a cheque for £10. Her money had been invested, and that was the gratifying result, leaving, of course, her principal still invested. Elated at her success, the lady sent back her £10 profit and another £10 to it for further business. She has never since been able to elicit so much as an answer to her letters.

THE DUFFERIN FUND.

THE ANNUAL MEETING AT CALCUTTA.

AT last Friday's meeting of the above Fund General Brackenbury, in the course of his speech describing the progress of the movement, said:—

"I cannot pass from the summary of the last five years' progress without paying a brief tribute to her who during those five years was the guiding spirit of our Society. I had opportunities of learning how deeply Lady Lansdowne's heart was in this work. She mastered its details thoroughly. I was with her when, in December last, she visited the Maternity Hospital at Rangoon, and distributed medals and certificates there to the successful students, amongst whom were Europeans, Natives of India, Burmese and Shans. There is, I think, scarcely a hospital of this Association in India which during those five years Lady Lansdowne did not visit; and wherever she went her bright presence encouraged all who were engaged upon our work. She presided regularly at all the meetings of our Central Committee and directed our deliberations. If difficulties arose, her gentle voice was always given in favour of smoothing them away. (Applause.)

"And now, ladies and gentlemen, if I have succeeded in convincing you that the work of this Association is growing with great rapidity that year by year, the demands upon us are rapidly increasing, are we not entitled to ask the people of India, to give us their increasing support, and to prevent that risk to which I have alluded, of the demands upon us exceeding our ability to supply them. We are immensely indebted to those high officials, to those Natives of rank and position, and above all to those ladies who in the several provincial and district committees have given their time to our work. We are greatly indebted to those who have liberally subscribed to our funds, and above all to the princes, noblemen, and landowners of India who with characteristic generosity have founded, and endowed hospitals. (Applause.)

"But there is an immense field before us, and if we are really to reap in that field all that it is possible for us to reap, if you are to do all the good that this Association can and may do, we need vastly more help. As yet we have reached little more than half-a-million of the 130 million women of India, and I think we are justified in asking those who can afford to aid, to help us to reach the remainder to prevent us from stagnating, to enable us to make progress, if not by leaps and bounds, at least at the same rate as hitherto. This can be done either by helping the Central or Provincial Committees, which help the poorer district branches out of their funds, or by direct help to district branches. I cannot imagine any association which has greater claims upon the Natives of India of all classes than this has. It has practically no expense of management. The services of its committees are purely voluntary. In the aid which we give there is no distinction of class, no distinction of creed. Our greatest wish, and the leaders of opinion among the Natives of India can help us immensely to give effect to this wish, is to educate Native women to heal the sick among those of their own race and faith. We want greately to increase the number of female students, and espacially to induce Hindu women, Mahomedan women, and in Burma, Budist women, to qualify themselves to give skilled medical aid. We want to extend this aid in the simplest and most effective manner to the people in their own homes; and in our hospitals to those serious cases which cannot be effectually treated at home. I repeat, there is no distinction of race, no distinction of creed; we appeal to you for your aid solely on the ground of that which is taught alike by all religions, the duty of relieving suffering humanity." (Applause.)

The Viceroy, in replying to the vote of thanks passed to His Excellency for presiding, said:—

"I feel that, on this occasion, I occupy a somewhat singular position. It has been my lot not unfrequently to preside at meetings such as this, and I have been thanked for presiding, but, on this occasion, I feel that the thanks which have been expressed by Sir Charles Elliot and Maharaja Sir Narendra Krishna are not due for any services which have been performed by me. The duties of the Chairman of a meeting are sometimes arduous; but this meeting has been as decorous as, I may say, a meeting of the Legislative Council, and indeed I find that last year my distinguished predecessor suggested that the precedent of the Legislative Council might be followed, and that interpellations might be introduced, but that difficulty has not been added to the duties of the Chair. Therefore, ladies and gentlemen, I have to look beyond my own services for the reason of your approbation, and I find it in this—that it is expressed not to me only, but also to her in whose name, according to the custom of this meeting, I

any one part of India, and I am sure that the happy accident—if I may say so—of the presence of His Excellency the Governor of Madras in Calcutta has been welcomed by this Association, and we have all been pleased to hear from him the interesting account which he has given of the state of affairs in Madras. (Applause.) All that I will say, therefore, ladies and gentlemen, is that, as General Brackenbury has put it we may, at this moment very fitly look back, not only to the past year, but to the record of five years, and when we find that in those five years the figures are such as are in this report I think it furnishes very satisfactory evidence of the progress of the Fund. The numbers of patients have increased, I find, from 100,000 to 600,000, or at the rate of 100,000 each year, and the in-patients from about 2,500 to 12,500, or a somewhat similar proportion. Now I wish to emphasise what was said by General Brackenbury that increasing usefulness must mean increasing necessities, and therefore, as I am sure we all of us desire that there should be no check imposed upon the growing appreciation throughout India of the advantages derived from this Fund, we must be prepared to take what steps we can to get possession of the funds which are necessary to meet the claims which may come upon us.

"It was a great satisfaction to me to know in this connection that we have not only to look upon the past generousity by which I have already referred, but upon princely acts of liberality such as those which have been announced to you by Sir Charles Elliott. (Applause.) Just as I was coming to this meeting the Honorary Secretary of the Fund put into my hands a telegram announcing the intention of the Maharaja of Durbhanga to which Sir Charles Elliott referred, and I venture to think that it will be your wish that the Honorary Secretary, in acknowledging that telegram, should express to the Maharaja the warmest thanks of this Association in public meeting assembled. (Applause.)

"Ladies and gentlemen, there are only two other points upon which I should like to say a few words. In the first place, it has been very interesting to me to notice the number of students who are now in the colleges and schools of India, and to hear the remarks which General Brackenbury has made as to the importance of their education in relation to this work. I am afraid that hitherto I have not been able to inform myself exactly as to the details of the manner in which your Association interests itself in the education of these students, but I hope, as time goes on, to be in a position so to inform myself. At any rate, I wish to say that is a branch of the work which I hope I may be allowed to take an interest in, and in the meantime perhaps I may ask leave to be permitted to continue the system which I believe was that of my predecessors, and to offer to these students certain medals as prizes in connection with this Fund. (Applause.) The other point to which I wish to allude is this. It is one on which Lady Elgin wishes me especially to say a word. I have said something of the energy shown by the committees; I have said something of the liberality of those whose means permit them to contribute to our funds. I think we should do wrong if we forgot all mention of the ladies whose work lies in the actual hospitals and among the patients and upon whom the realisation of our wishes so much depends. (Applause.) You must remember ladies and gentlemen that these ladies have expended much time and energy in acquiring knowledge, and that after they have, by study, acquired that knowledge they have placed it at the service of the women of India. I cannot but think that occasions must arise when they find themselves very much alone, and perhaps cut off and separated from the pleasures and relaxations of life which others look forword to, and it may be that on those occasions they may be liable to that depression which difficulty and responsibility are apt to cause, especially in isolated circumstadces. Lady Elgin wishes me especially to assure those ladies of her sympathy in this—what I may perhaps call—the more personal side of their great task.

"Ladies and gentlemen, I think I have trespassed long enough upon your attention. I hope I have said sufficient to show that nothing is needed in order to stir up the interest which either Lady Elgin or myself feel in the work of the Association. There is just one word I should like to say in conclusion. General Brackenbury stated that at the outset of this undertaking it was announced that it was instituted with the special approval of her Majesty the Queen Empress. It has been a great satisfaction and encouragement to Lady Elgin, in undertaking the work of the Lady President, to know from Her Majesty herself that she does so with her sovereign's approval. Her Majesty was pleased to express to Lady Elgin her continued interest in this Fund (applause), and she charged her to remember that anything which affected the welfare of the women of India was peculiarly interesting to herself. (Applause.) I venture to think that no report which Lady Elgin can send home will be more interesting to Her Majesty than that of the continued success of this Fund, and the consequent relief which has been brought to many thousands of Her Majesty's subjects." (Applause.)

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 1.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Hearing Exceptions to Commissioners' Report.

44-91—Edgelow and Co—Jugmohundas Mungaldas vs F Y Smith and others—Little, S N and B. and Nanu, and H.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

379-93—Payne, G and S—Jacob alias Sassoon and others vs Rowjee Nanchand and another—Brown and M.

586-90—Crawford, B and Co—Khimjee Jairam and another vs Govindjee Thakersee Mooljee—Thakurdas, D and C.

424-92—Brown and M—Lachminarayen Withaldas vs Soonkaram Girajee—T A Bland.

117-93—Payne, G and S—Gordhandas Pranjiwan and another vs Mulji Cursonji and another—J C Cama.

650-91—Chalk, W and S—Byramjee Bhimjeebhoy Mistry vs Jamsetjee Nowrojee Kapadia and another—J C Cama.

377-89—Litttle, S N and B—Dona Dolores Escoiana Tarregross, and another vs Ramabai and another—Payne G and S.

108-92—Advocate General of Bombay vs Ardasir H and D—The Advocate General vs bai Pocajbai and others—Payne G and S—L S N and B, and W and G.

457-93—In person—Veljee Jadowjee vs Jetha Kallianjee and another—In person.

Defended New Long Causes.

499-93—In person—Naron Vunmalli vs Mothibai and another—In person.

614-93—Payne G and S Charles Agnew Turner vs Fazalbhoy Allcoobdoy and another Framjee and M.

616-93—Bhaishanker and Hajee Essa Hajee Essak vs Manchabhai Balgovind—Wadia and G.

620-93—Chalk W and S—Narayen Jugonnath and another vs Bulwant Keshow Joshi—Darasha Bazanjee.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 10th February, 1894, on 1,675·02 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,39,000	3,99,000	4,000	5,42,000
Or per mile of Railway	83	238	3	324
For previous 5 weeks of half-year.	6,77,000	47,71,000	20,000	24,68,000
Total for 6 weeks	8,16,000	217,0,000	24,000	30,10,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year.	1,31,873	3,72,122	6,041	5,10,036
Per mile of Ry do.	79	222	4	305
Total to corresponding date do.	7,70,913	21,56,845	31,460	29,59,218

Increase for the week.....Rs. 31,964
Do, to date 50,782

MUCH has been said of late in France about the support which is supposed to have been given by distinguished modern writers to Anarchist theories. Vaillant, it is well known, wanted his counsel to adopt this line of defence, and among the authors he quoted, probably at second-hand, was Mr. Herbert Spencer. Mr. Spencer, who is staying at St. Leonards, has written a letter on this subject to a French paper. In it he says—"I am much obliged for the article in which you deny my concurrence in Anarchist ideas. The manner in which you lay down my principles as absolutely opposed to those theories is perfectly correct." Mr. Spencer goes on to quote, from his "Principles of Aesthetics," the passage wherein he points out that a government to which people perpetually resort inclines to communism and anarchy, which he defines as a return to the struggle for existence as it exists among the brute creation.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet disco very of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

MEDICAL RELIEF FOR INDIAN WOMEN.

The *Indian Spectator* observes:—Lady Elgin has already taken in hand the movement started by Lady Dufferin and kept going by the Marchioness of Lansdowne, for the supply of medical relief to the women of this country. And her Majesty the Queen Empress, with whom came the initiative, has already marked her approval of the beginning made by the Countess of Elgin. The movement has our liveliest sympathy, and it is on this account alone that we venture to suggest a more practical turn being given to it. By this time the scheme ought to have outlived its academic and ornamental character. We wish it, in a word, to become a *popular* movemant now, supplying more native lady doctors and many more qualified native nurses. European nurses are excellent in their way, but somehow, they will not bend to Indian ways and haibits, and are apt to stand too much on their rights. This may be all natural to them, but it robs their profession of its nobility and grace To fully answer its purpose, the movement needs to be made popular: to be popular it must be made natural. Let the women of India be tended and nursed chiefly by their own sisters who understand them and can bring themselves down to their level.

THE SALVATION OF INDIAN FINANCE.

Says the *Kaiser-i-Hind*:—Yet Retrenchment is *the only* salvation of Indian finance. You may devise any and every mode of taxation and enforce it on a lawabiding but powerles people. Every additional weight of taxation in times of profound peace means so much premature advance, so many blank cheques discounted before hand, which should be untilised for war, famine, or other emergencies. Thus the reserve power, which should be the strongest backbone of Indian finance, is being used up, nay, absolutely squandered now. Conservation of economy is cast aside to the winds and like the impecunious Turk or Arab the Government cries "al-allah"—sufficient for the day are the silver *kabobs*! Let the morrow take care of itself. This is the financial policy of the State. We are then of opinion that it is time India thundered forth with one voice its loudest protest against this utterly unstatesmanlike policy which would devise fresh means of taxation before it had exhausted all sources of economy and husbanded expenses.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

The *Native Opinion* discourses:—The proceedings before the Opium Commission that has now closed its work of taking evidence reminds us of an anecdote. A man described to a friend stupendous species of cabbage, he gravely asserted he had seen. It was, he said, a mile in breadth, two miles in length and the top reached the sky. The friend heard him through without a smile, and then began in his turn describing a party of thousands of artisans and workmen engaged in making a huge pot of brass of capacity enough to cook food for all mankind. And what is the need of such an enormous vessel, asked the first speaker. His friend replied, "to cook the cabbage you described just now." Something like this has been the nature of the greater portion of the evidence that the Anti-opiumists and their opponents laid before Lord Brassey and his colleagues. The faddists who laid the opposition have no doubt been guilty of gross exaggerations and wanton misstatements. They did their best to cover the little truth that was on their side with a mass of rubbish and nonsense which did little credit either to their honesty of purpose or to their statesmanship. We need not go over the old woman's tales of China being poisoned and debauched by our poppy and of the longings of the Celestial Empire to get rid of the vice of opium eating or smoking and of the crimes of the Government of India in forcing our opium on an unwilling nation. Similarly have the horrors, attributed to the drug in our country been proved to be more or less pure myths, pure creatures of the imagination. And we must own that we were glad to witness the gradual crumbling away and the final collapse of the airy fabric the Anti-Opium Alliance had raised up.

THE CONVOCATION ADDRESS.

The *Indian Spectator* remarks:—In the history of the Bombay University last Tuesday was a note-worthy day, inasmuch as on that day the first address by a native Vice-Chancellor was delivered in the Convocation. Dr. Bhandarkar acquitted himself well of the task. If there were no flashes or eloquence, there was sobriety of tone with maturity of judgement maintained throughout. Most of the points on which he dwelt in his address have been, at one time or another, discussed in these columns. On most points, too, we have the pleasure of adding that the views, of which the Vice-Chancellor delivered himself, are the views expressed by us often.

The *Gujarati* states:—The Vice-Chancellor's convocation address, whether one agrees or disagrees with him in all his views, may be fairly said to be quite on a level with most of the addresses that have been delivered in the past by Chancellors or Vice-Chancellors. The one important point in which it can be easily distinguished from all the rest is that it refrains from indulging in the time-honoured platitudes about learning and education and strikes out a path for itself where the strictly educational discussion has in the opinion of some critics been brought perilously close to social and political controversies. How far a Vice-Chancellor should steer clear of them is a very nice and difficult question. Because the social, political and educational environments are powerfully influenced by one another and a pronounced reformer like Dr. Bhandarkar of very strong convictions could not but have reflected his views in his vigorous and fearless address. In judging of his political views, we would ask some of his angry critics to bear two important facts in mind which we believe have escaped their notice. Firstly, he was addressing the rising graduates from the Vice-Chancellor's Chair and not from a political platform and if he asked them to study and ascertain truth and express their views like sober and thoughtful men, we do not see where Dr. Bhandarkar's precept is open to exception. Secondly, Dr. Bhandarkar is after all only a specialist in Sanscrit and we do not think the Vice-Chancellor himself will, on his own principles, claim universal or implicit acceptance for his opinions on scientific or political subjects falling outside his legitimate sphere. Making due allowance for these two considerations, we think his learned address is remarkable for its comprehensive range, vigorous and fearless tone, decisive and suggestive character and above all, the moral earnestness of the convictions to which the speaker gave utterance.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* writes:—Tuesday last was an historical event in the annals of our local *alma mater*, owing to its being the first occasion on which a Native Vice-Chancellor, the very first who graduated thirty-two years ago, presided over the annual Convocation and delivered an address. The event is in itself an indubitable proof of the march of University education in this Presidency since the date of the incorporation of the University more than a generation ago. We must all share the sentiments which Dr. Bhandarkar so feelingly expressed on the irreparable loss the University has sustained by the death of his distinguished predecessor in the chair, the universally lamented Mr. Telang. It is indeed a most regretable circumstance that that eminent scholar and staunch advocate of higher education should have been lost to us when his need was the sorest. India has been for ever deprived of his ripe ability and mature practical judgment, both of which, we are sure, he would have brought to bear upon the solution of many a University problem, still on the academic anvil. In no sphere of his public usefulness is our late friend more missed than in that of education.

The *Subodha Patrika* has it:—The past week has been marked for the Local University by an incident, the first of its kind in the history of that body. The annual Convocation address was last Tuesday delivered by a Native Vice-chancellor for the first time in the history of the Bombay University. The sister Universities of Madras and Calcutta have had the honour long ago. The Bombay University would have had the honour last year had not the illness to which the late Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Justice Telang, finally succumbed prevented him from giving it. The address delivered by Dr. Bhandarkar last week was a very interesting one and covered a very wide ground. It embraced all sorts of questions connected with education. His connection with the Deccan College as a Professor having lately been severed by his retirement. Dr. Bhandarkar probably felt that he would not have another occasion on which he could as fittingly give out to public, especially to his countrymen, some of the results of his life-long observation and thought on matters educational. The address, we may say in conclusion, is so interesting and instructive to those who would read it with an honest desire to profit by it, that it deserves being printed in pamphlet form and sold at a nominal price.

A BIG "hank" was held in the Rawalpindi Park preserves last Wednesday, when some good sport was obtained, the bag consisting of 34 hare, 2 pararidges, 7 ducks, 14 jackals and—one dove. The shoot was got up principally for the extermination of the jacks, which simply swarm in the Park, and it is satisfactory to find so many of the brutes accounted for, as they do incalculable injury to the game, to say nothing of the danger of hydrophobia, in the early summer months. The party consiated of 15 guns, General Sir William Elles being amongst the number. Several ladies graced the occasion with their presence, and witnessed some of the shooting in the afternoon. The whole party, some forty in number, was entertained to lunch by Mr. Beckett, the Deputy Commissioner, under whose auspices the outing was organised.

THE COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING INDUSTRY IN INDIA.

WE take the following from the "Indian Textile Journal Directory of Indian Manufactories" just published at Bombay:—The first cotton mill in India, believed to be the Bowreah Mills, was started on the banks of the Hooghly as far back as 1817, but no definite particulars have been published with regard to this concern; according to official statements the industry dates from 1851, when the first mill was started at Broach. To the late Mr. Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davar, a respectable and wealthy Parsee merchant, is, however, due the credit of projecting the pioneer factory in Bombay, which commenced working in 1854, at Tardeo, under the name and style of the Bombay Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company. It contained nearly 20,000 mule spindles with preparatory machinery supplied by Messrs. Platt Brothers & Co., Ld., the well-known cotton machinists of Oldham. The venture proved a great success, and worked profitably under different managements till it was totally destroyed by fire on May 6, 1887. It was, however, subsequently re-built and furnished with new machinery, and is now known as the Motilal Pitty Mills.

The progress of the industry from 1855 to 1893 has been rapid, there being now 141 mills working and in course of erection throughout India, with a total of 3,575,917 spindles, and 28,164 looms, employing an average daily number of 121,500 hands. Of these, 98 are in the Island and Presidency of Bombay, with a total of 24,99,211 spindles and 21,425 looms, and employing 83,965 hands. The chief centre of the industry is the Island of Bombay, where alone there are 69 mills working, containing 2,063,608 spindles, 16,664 looms, and employing 67,870 hands.

The type of building used for mills in India is, as a rule, a very plain three-storied structure, lying east and west to escape the glare of the sun, and about ninety feet wide, as the lighting depends on the sun above. Looms are generally placed in a shed with a saw roof and a northern light. Since fireproof floors have been introduced, their weight allows looms to be put in the storied building without fear of vibration. Although the shed may be cheaper to build, the atmosphere, on which the success of weaving so much depends, is more controllable in the main building, especially with regard to mills in the interior. More space is allowed to the machinery in India than at Home, the increase being just 10 per cent.; but on account of the greater number of hands employed the space per person is less.

Of the 141 mills working in India 123 are managed by agents of joint-stock companies, and 18 are private concerns.

Among these agents and owners, 26 are Europeans, 18 Parsees, 64 Hindoos, 7 Mohomedans, and 3 Jews.

The majority of agents receive their remuneration at the rate of 3 pies per every pound of yarn turned out, while in the case of some of the modern concerns they are paid generally a commission of 10 per cent. on the net profits, after allowing for depreciation.

The counts spun are chiefly coarse and medium, ranging from 6's to 30's or 40's, while several concerns have spun as fine as 80's.

The chief export trade has been with the China markets, though it has of late fallen off to a considerable extent, owing in the first instance to over-supply, and in the second, to the disturbance in the rate of exchange, consequent upon the closing of the mints in June, 1893. The total shipment of yarns to China during the year 1893 was 311,055 bales of 400 lbs. each, while in 1892 it amounted to 407,260 bales of 400 lbs. each. The coarser counts of yarn and cloths also find a sale in almost every part of India, and in Aden, Singapore, Rangoon, and Zanzibar.

The cotton used is mostly indigenous, though several firms have imported Egyptians and Americans with a view to spin finer counts. The approximate quantity of cotton consumed by the 141 mills in all India during the year ended June 1893 is 1,171,008 bales of 392 lbs. each, of which 724,260 bales have been consumed by Bombay alone.

The coal used at Bombay is chiefly English coal; but in districts where its importation would be comparatively dearer, wood, fuel and indigenous coal are mostly used; Japanese coal, too, is now on trial at Bombay, having been imported at a much lower price than English coal.

The whole of the textile and engineering machinery comes from Great Britain, and will no doubt continue to do so for years to come, except, perhaps, in the case of small machinery and tools of German and other Continental manufacturers. Amongst the more prominent firms of English textile machinists who have supplied Indian cotton mills with machinery, may be mentioned—Messrs. Platt Brothers & Company, Limited, of Oldham; Howard & Bullough, Limited, Accrington; Asa Lees & Company, Limited, Oldham; Dobson and Barlow, Limited, Bolton; Brooks & Doxey, Manchester; and John Hetherington & Sons, Limited, Manchester, the last-named firm claiming to have sent out the first machinery to this country. Among suppliers of looms, the largest have been Messrs. Henry Livesey, Limited Wm. Dickinson, & Sons; John Dugdale & Sons, all of Blackburn; and Messrs. Butterworth & Dickinson of Burnley. Amongst engine builders and boiler makers, the most prominent have been Messrs. Hicks, Hargreaves & Company, Limited, Oldham; Benjamin Goodfellow, Hyde, near Manchester; John Musgrave & Sons, Bolton; J. & E. Wood, Bolton; Daniel Adamson & Co., Dukinfield: Thomas Beeley, Hyde; Yates & Thom, Blckburn; Galloways, Ld., Manchester; and Tinker, Shenton, Hyde, near Manchester. The chief and largest local machinery agents and cotton mill furnishers, have been Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Company; Nowrosji Wadia & Sons; Sorabji Shapurji & Company; John Marshall; Macbeth Brothers & Company; and James Scott & Company.

In point of engines, the favourite type has been the horizontal double expansion with Lancashire boilers; but recently the vertical type with triple and even quadruple expansion has been gaining favour, along with water tube boilers in certain districts. The Indian spinner has not been slow in appreciating new improvements in cotton spinning and weaving or driving machinery, and the Indian mills in consequence are fitted up with the most modern and approved types of engines, boilers, and other machinery and appliances for the mechanical manipulation of cotton and its manufacture.

Spinning was done on the self-acting mule and on the fly throstle up to about 1884, but the introduction of the ring system of spinning by Mr. J. N. Tata, the enterprising Director of the Empress Mills of Nagpur, drew the attention of a few watchful spinners, and some trial frames were ordered out for one or two of the local mills. The results for certain counts and the price they commanded in China far exceeded the expectations of the agents, and within the following five years several thousands of ring spinning spindles were ordered and set working in mills throughout the Island of Bombay and districts, the first complete mill on this system being the Connaught Mills at Bombay, which started work in 1885, the whole of the machinery being supplied by Messrs. Howard & Bullough, Ld., of Accrington. Since then the ring system of spinning has found favour in this country, and amongst the modern concerns there are few which have not put up ring spindles. Nevrtheless the mule is still entirely holding its own in several districts and among other makers the self-acting mule of Messrs. Platt has been deservedly in particular favour.

Hosiery and fancy weaving are carried on in some mills, notably the Manockji Petit and the Morarji Goculdas Mills in Bombay, while the Revolving Flat Carding Engine is now replacing the Roller and Clearer Card, the more favourite makers for these being Messrs Platt Brothers, Howard & Bullough, Asa Lees, and Dobson & Barlow.

Of mill managers, engineers, carding, spinning, and weaving masters employed in the 141 miles, 194 are Europeans, 136 Parsees, 49 Hindoos, 7 Mahomedans, and 4 Jews. The salary of a mill manager ranges from Rs. 400 to Rs. 1,000 a month; of the engineer from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500; and of the carder, spinner, or weaver from Rs. 200 to Rs. 350.

Of the labourers employed, about 72,000 are males, 25,000 females, 16,000 young persons, and about 8,500 children. The hours of labour are from sunrise to sunset, with an interval of 30 minutes for rest in the noon; the work done being, however, during the working hours by no means incessant.

The hands get on an average four holidays in the month, including Sundays and other native holidays. The wages of these labourers, their mode of working, their food, and their habits, have been from time to time described in the columns of the *Indian Tartile Journal* and in a recent issue of that publication an illustrated article was given, depicting their every-day life and mode of living.

MADAME CLAUDE BERNARD, widow of the famous physiologist, has received notice from the police that her dog refuge in Paris is a nuisance to her neighbours, and must be closed. Madame Claude Bernard's charity towards the canine species is, a Paris correspondent says, in expiation of the cruelties of her late husband in experimenting on dogs.

DURING the recent very severe frost in Russia between fifty and sixty poor people, mostly of the homeless class, were frozen to death in the southern province. On the same morning five frozen corpses were discovered in the neighbourhood of Simferopol, in the Crimea. In Central and Southern Russia the cold was equally intense and abnormal.

THE PREMIER AS DEMOCRAT.

IMAGINARY 'INTERVIEW' BY A FRENCH JOURNALIST.

A REMARKABLE "interview" with Mr. Gladstone—who never consciously grants "interviews" to Pressmen—was published on the 8th February in Paris, in the *Patrie*, from the pen of M. Henry Deloncle, brother of the wellknown Anglophobe Deputy. The *Standard* Paris correspondent observes: "M. Rhenri Deloncle is not *Le premier venu*, and as the interview is authenticated by his signature its correctness may be assumed" but we must say that internal evidence—certain expressions, for instance, as to Socialism, and, again, certain admissions as to the character of the legislation at present before the House of Lords—causes us to hesitate in accepting this assurance. Nor would Mr. Gladstone be likely to enlarge upon his learning and wisdom to an interviewer. Clearly, therefore, there has been some misunderstanding somewhere; but the "interview" is interesting reading, as will be seen below.

The interview (the *Standard* correspondent explains) was a kind of triangular affair. Mr. Gladstone saw M. Deloncle, and asked him to "state clearly the questions you wish to put to me, and which I already suspect, and I will cause my answers to be communicated to you in terms as clear as possible." Two hours later "one of Mr. Gladstone's confidants" called upon M. Deloncle, and handed him a declaration to the effect printed. The *Telegraph* correspondent states that M. Deloncle explains that the statement was drawn up directly after the interview by the writer, in company with a gentleman enjoying the Prime Minister's confidence, and it was then submitted to Mr. Gladstone for his approval.

"Mr. Glodstone has never had the remotest intention of resigning. He is at present in the best condition of physical vigour and intelectual health. He is determined to carry to the end the struggle into which he has entered with the House of Lords in fevour of Home Rule. A perfect type during the past 60 years of a member of the House of Commons, he will never dream of exchanging his all-powerful seat for a place in an Upper Assembly whose privileges his policy no longer recognises. There will be neither resignation nor surrender. Mr. Gladstone does not wish to be a lord; he wants to remain Prime Minister until the termination of the very serious conflict into which Lord Salisbury's resistance has thrown the English Parliament.

"The most thorough agreement prevails between Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues, and between the Cabinet and the Liberal majority. All the rumours of dissensions between the purely Liberal members of the Ministry and their young Radical colleagues, such as Mr. Asquith, are utterly unfounded.

"Mr. Gladstone is determined unflinchinly to proceed with the social and admmistrative reforms which the democracy of Englnd and Scotland regards as the fitting ransom to be paid for its support of the liberation of Ireland;" or, as the *Telegraph's* correspondent renders this passage, "Mr. Gladstone proclaims his resolution to carry out the important social and administrative reforms which are the natural compensation to the English and Scottish democracy for supporting him in the liberation of Ireland."

"Among these reforms the most criticised, as well as the most suggestive, is that which so greatly and so boldly modifies the relations between capital and labour by visiting with new penalties the employers who may be responsible for accidents in their workshops and factories. The Lords have tried by skilful amendments to weaken the Bill, and this they were able to do by means of their enormous Tory majority, which holds the Upper House like a citadel."

"On this point also"—it is difficult to determine whether the Employers' Liability Bill or the future position of the House of Lords is meant—"the campaign will be prosecuted without quarter by Mr. Gladstone, who is all the more determined not to yield as he considers that a question of principle is at stake."

"While striving for the evolution of a great historic right in Ireland, he wishes to open up a new cycle of reforms in the United Kingdom for the regeneration of the people."

"Although he has the utmost dislike to Utopian dreams of State Socialism," runs the *Telegraph* version, "Mr. Gladstone, whose spirit is eminently practical and positive—continues the interviewer—is not hampered, like so many others in these days, by narrow and abstract theories of political economy; he wants something besides scientific formulas and doctrines couched in this shape of moral laws to assist the progress of mankind in its necessary march towards the goal. He is much more a man of action than a theorist, and the strong impulse which he has given towards the liberation of Ireland, in spite of all race prejudice and all interests of supremacy, will also be utilised in other directions, as, beyond the ensemble of the society of the present day, he perceives some of the traits of what the society of the future will be. So, if in Ireland he desires to bring about the evolution of a great historic right, through its legitimate consecration, he is inchlined to open throughout the whole of the United Kingdom a new era of ideas and aspirations and a new cycle of reforms, whence the people, without any regard to race, will emerge regenerated. He is not a Socialist—he is too learned, too prudent, and too liberal to be one; but he is a refomer in the true sense of the word, and he would curb the resistance and the indifference of the masters and of the strong in favour of the hard-working, the humble, and the lowly. We may be certain," that narrative proceeds, "that on this practical basis of a legislation which at last incorporates the workman into the society of the day, by guaranteeing to him all his normal rights, Mr. Gladstone will not belie the hopes reposed in him by Liberals of all countries. He is resolved to set the example and to show that the future is to the democracy. Such are the profound words which he recently uttered."

"Too prudent and liberal to be a Socialist," says the translation in the *Times*, "he is a reformer in the religious and secular sense of the term, and he wishes to curb the resistance and indifference of employers and of the strong towards the humble"; while in the *Standard* the declaration reads, "He is not a Socialist, but he is a reformer, both in the religious and secular meaning of the word, and he seeks to curb the resistance of the strong in favour of the humble, the lowly, and the weak. Mr. Gladstone will not disappoint the hopes which the Liberals of all countries repose upon him, and he is determined to show that the future belongs to the democracy."

The "Interview" is supplemented by some further information respecting Mr. Gladstone's views, which M. Henri Deloncle affirms that he has obtained from a member of Parliament in the Prime Minister's entourage, "who is likely soon to take office." Thus he has learnt that Mr. Gladstone attaches no direct importance Prince Bismark's return to Berlin. "It is only a very touching tribute to an old and worthy servant, but it is not the recall of a Minister." Then recently, in the course of conversation, the Premier expressed his satisfaction at seeing the Sierra Leone affair "settled, or at least on the way to settlement," and dwelt on the necessity of a definitive delimitation of the Anglo-French frointiers. It appears, adds the writer, that the dispute between Spain and Morocco has greatly interested the Prime Minister, and that he is of opinion that Spain ought not to push her advantage over the Sultan too far. As for the famous incident of the Khedive and the English officers, Mr. Gladstone considers that it is now devoid of gravity.

Mr. Gladstone, the "Interviewer" adds, is full of ardour and confidence. His sojourn in France has been of the utmost benefit to him, and he is anxious to express his acknowledgements to this charming country, whose people vied with each other in courtesy and respect to assure him calm and restful hours in their midst.

THE Harness prosecution has now come to a close The Magistrate at Marlborough-street dismissed the charges against Mr. Harness and his assistants, but gave the prosecution a week in which to decide whether they would proceed under the Vexatious Indictments Act. When the week had expired, and as no steps had been taken, the charge was finally abandoned. Indeed, after Mr. Hannay's clear expression of opinion a week ago it was not likely that anything more would be done. The real issue in the case, as Mr. Hannay pointed out, was not the value or efficacy of the electrical contrivances in question—about which the witnesses were divided in opinion—but whether the defendants, who sold them, knew them to be fraudulent. Mr. Hannay thought that no jury could be got to believe this; and the prosecution, after a week's consideration, have come to the same opinion. The case of the Indian oculists was the only one which ran on all fours with the Harness case, and as Mr. Hannay pointed out, the trial did not result in conviction. The virtues that are attributed to various patent remedies may exist only in the imagination of believers; but the law cannot base a conviction of fraud on what is after all a matter of opinion.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S birthday, on the 1st of April, will in all probability be celebrated with extraordinary enthusiasm—a reverberation of the national joy at his reconciliation to the Emperor. The German women intend sending an address to Friedrichsruh, and are now collecting signatures throughout the Empire. The students also intend offering the Prince a great ovation on that day.

THE PERSECUTION OF CATHOLICS IN POLAND.

MARY ELIZABETH HERBERT, in the "Month," quoting from an account published in the "Cracow Times," gives the following description of the atrocious treatment of the Catholics in Poland:—

Towards the fall of last year, it was known that the Czar had issued an order "that the convent and its church at Kroze should be utterly dismantled, and that the material should be used to build a school." When the parishioners heard of the Government intentions, they applied to all the authorities in the land, one after the other, to obtain leave to transform the convent church into the parish church, while the old wooden building, which was so out of repair, should be taken down. On this very petition, which had been sent to the Emperor and returned through the medium of the Ministry, a negative answer was inscribed, on the principle "Quod scripsi, scripsi"; and, in fact, the order was about to be put into excecution. The Benedictine nuns were transported to Kowno, and the Bishop, having received a most urgent order from the Government had to command the Dean and the parish priest of the place to remove all the holy vessels and vestments of the nun's sacristy to that of the old parish church, and that the Most Holy Sacrament should also be removed. However, when the Dean arrived, the parishioners of Kroze and the people of the neighbourhood gathered round their beloved church like a wall, and refused him admittance. These men watched night and day for four weeks by the doors of the church, and positively refused to leave it. To the Government agents, who tried by threats to disperse the crowd, they answered, "We prefer to die on the sport and perish with the church, rather than live without the consolations of religion and without a church. Till you have killed us all, you shall not enter!"

On Tuesday night, November 21 and 22, the Governor of Kowno, Klingenberg, arrived at two o'clock in the morning, accompanied by several officers and forty gendarmes, armed with pistols, swords and whips. The church was full of a praying multitude, who, on the entrance of the gendarmes, began to ring the bells. Forthwith, thousands of people rushed to the spot from the town, and soon the numbers got the upper hand; the gendarmes were driven out of the church, and the Governor found himself isolated, with one other official, from the rest of his men. He then fired two shots within the church, although the Blessed Sacrament was on the altar; and to save him from the fury of the people at this outrage, he was hidden in one of the cells of the convent. There he appeared to soften down, and promised that he would write a report, confessing that his men had attacked unarmed people, and had beaten and fired upon them. He asked for ink and paper, and when this was brought to him, he sat down and began to write, remaining writing a long time. The sun was rising and the Governor was still in the same place, when suddenly a cry of despair broke from the people with the words, "The Cossacks are coming!" There were three hundred Cossacks who had been sent for by Klingenberg from Worow, and it was while waiting for their arrival that he had remained apparently quiet. They came armed with lances, muskets, swords and whips and surrounded the whole of the little town, closing every street and placing a picket of their own men at every point. Then they hastened to the church, set upon the peasants, piercing them with their lances thrashing them and beating them with their terrible whips on their heads and faces. After the church had been cleared, there remained but a heap of corpses on the floor, and especially on the altar-steps, which they had died to defend. The Cossacks dragged them out and threw them into a lime-pit hard by, or into the water. On the morrow, the poor people in vain tried to find the bodies of these martyrs. The unhappy peasants were dispersed and fled on all sides, but on every high-road they were met by a picket of Cossacks, who gratified themselves by treating them with every species of cruelty. A crowd had gathered on the shores of the River Krozanta. The Cossacks surrounded them, and the unfortunate people threw themselves into the water to escape the terrible Cossack whips, so that a great number were drowned. Others, covered with blood, were brought back to the market-place before the door of the Government Office in the town, where the Governor and his staff were standing. At the bidding of the Governor a medical man was called, and the Cossacks seized one man and woman after the other out of the crowd, stripped them naked, threw them on the ground, and standing on each side flogged them with the knout. No exception was made even for pregnant women. The doctor stood by to certify how many lashes each could bear. This barbarous proceeding lasted from morning till night. Klingenberg looked on smiling, and asking his miserable victims from time to time "if they now acknowledged the authority of the Governor?" For hours he forced them to kneel before his feet afterwards, where many expired. His shrill voice was heard all over the market-place saying: "You will now have to pull down the church and convent at your own expense. He who resists will be flogged again, and I will confiscate everything that belongs to him, and send him to Siberia."

Several hundreds of those who were arrested are to be tried by court-martial and shot. Every Jewish barn and inn was turned into a temporary prison. Two women died that night in consequence of the flogging. Before dying they implored for the sacraments, but they were refused to them. On the morrow no mass was allowed to be said. About one hundred and fifty persons were carried off to the prisons of Taurogi, Rossierie, Szawle, and Telsne. Klingenberg afterwards visited the schools. He took out ten rubles, and giving them to the children to buy themselves sweets, said: "If you dare tell anyone of what you saw in the town to day, the Cossacks will flog you. If you hold your tongues, you shall have more sweets. Then the Cossack got leave to have their traditional sacking of the town and neighbouring villages. They broke in the doors, forced open the locks, took everything they pleased, killed pigs, cows, and sheep, beat those who resisted, and did what they liked with the women and children. The houses of both the priests were strictly searched. Nothing was found, but by Klingenbergs orders both were arrested. The parish priest, the Reverend Renadowski, was lying seriously ill, but whatever he had of money was taken from him. The whole place looks like a desert, and there is nothing but desolation and sorrow throughout the country. Such is the deed of blood which closed the church at Kroze in spite of the heroic defence of the parishioners. Write it down to the eternal shame of an Empire in which such outrageous violence is done.

THE "X" CLUB.

MR. HERBERT SPENCER, in the "Fortnightly Review," writes:—In the sketch he has recently given of our late friend [Tyndall], who was one of the small group known as the x Club, Professor Huxley has given some account of that body. Further particulars may not unfitly be added; one of which may come better from me than from him. The impression that the club exereised influence in the scientific world (not wholly without basis think) was naturally produced by such knowledge as there eventually arose of its composition. For it contained four presidents of the British Association, three presidents of the Royal Society and among its members who had not filled these highest posts there were presidents of the College of Surgeons, of the Mathematical Society, and of the Chemical Society. Out of the nine I was the only one who was fellow of no society, and had presided over nothing. I speak in the past tense, for, unhappily, the number of members is reduced to five, who are now scattered, and of these only three are in good health. For years past the difficulties in the way of meeting have been growing greater, and the club is practically dead. But the detail of most interests which Professor Huxley has not given, concerns a certain supplementary meeting which, for many years, took place after the close of our session. The lasted from October in each year to June in the next, and towards the close of June we had a gathering in the country to which the married members brought their wives—raising the number on some occasions to fifteen. Our programme was to leave town early on Saturday afternoon, in time for a ramble or a boating excursion before dinner; to have on the Sunday a picnic in some picturesque

WRITERS AND READERS.

Mrs. Humphry Ward has all but completed her new book, and the day of publication in England and America is fixed for an early date in April. It is the history of a woman whose name it bears. Though in no sense a study of Socialism, the story moves among those social difficulties and problems which the pressure of modern life is bringing more and more closely home to the individual. It may interest some of the readers of David Grieve to know that the circulation of that book, from the various copyright editions, has now reached a total of upwards of 140,000 copies.

Mr. Thomas Hardy's book of Wessex tales and sketches, Life's Little Ironies, is to be issued by Messrs. Osgood and McIlvaine. There are eight study-tales, and nine sketches under the division, A Few Crusted Characters. The opening tale is called The Son's Veto, and some of the others are A Tragedy of Two Ambitions, The Melancholy Hussar, On the Western Circuit, and A Tradition of Eighteen Hundred and Four. Among the few crusted character-sketches, are pieces entitled Tony Kytes, the Arch-Deceiver, Audrey Satchel and the Parson and Clerk, Netty Sargent's copy-hold, and The History of the Hardcomes.

A number of important manuals in Mr. Murray's University Extension Series are in preparation. Principal Donaldson of St. Andrews, is preparing A History of Education and the Rev. Stopford Brooke is writing on The English poets, from Blake to Tennyson. The English Novel, from its Origin to Sir W. Scott is to be treated by Professor Raleigh, of University College, Liverpool. Shakespeare and His Predecessors in the English Drama, by Mr. F. S. Boas of Balliol; and Latin Literature, by Mr. J. W. Mackail, of Balliol. A study of Comparative Religion is to be contributed by Professor Allan Menzies, of St. Andrews; another on Problems of Political Economy by Mr. M. E. Sadler, of Christ Church, Oxford; a third on Physical Science, by Professor John Cox, of the McGill College, Montreal; and a fourth on The History of Astronomy, by Mr. Arthur Berry, of King's College, Cambridge.

Messrs. Putnam are to publish the first volume of Mr. Moncure Conway's edition of Thomas Paine's writings. As Paine said, the cause of America made him an author, so the first volume naturally covers the period of the American Revolution. Paine's anti-slavery essay is given at the beginning, then follow his philosophical and moral essays, and then his revolutionary, political and controversial pamphlets. In a preface on Paine as an author, Mr. Moncure Conway speaks of the diffidence with which he launched into authorship. He wrote no word for the sake of writing, penned no word for personal fame, cared not for the morrow of his own reputation. Mr. Conway adds that Paine knew the secret of good writing, and that he was full of overpowering moral sentiment and human sympathy.

Mr. Christie Murray's admirers will find his new novel In Direst Peril at the libraries within a few days. A John Fyffe, late acting general of division under Garibaldi, is supposed to be the narrator. By way of key, John Fyffe supplies a forenote, in which he says that an honourable man can hardly commit a theft and yet leave no stain upon his honour. It can happen still less often, he continues, that a man of honour robs the lady he loves and honours above all womankind, and wins her hand in marriage, by the act. All the same, this is what John Fyffe contrives to do, and he gets Mrs. Fyffe's wifely assistance in telling in three volumes how the thing was done.

An interesting contribution to Ibsen literature comes in the shape of a lecture upon him, delivered at the University College, Liverpool, by Sir Edward Russell, the editor of the "Liverpool Daily Post" (Liverpool: Howell). As a dramatic critic, chiefly writing in the monthly magazines, Sir Edward Russell has a considerable reputation, and admirers of Ibsen will no doubt be very glad to count him on their side. The following extract entertainingly shows his attitude:—"The experience of most people is that they begin to read or see a play of Ibsen with curiosity that they presently smile at its puerilities; that they expect to be bored by his dramatis personæ; that as they advance they wonder how so provincial a man could ever get so European a reputation; but that suddenly, just as they are going to yawn, they are, as it were, struck to the very centre by some strong, penetrating, pregnant suggestion of character or problem which seems to curdle the sensibilities. From that moment the author has them at his mercy. His grip never relaxes until his design is worked out. His faults and awkwardness matter not. The reader or spectator submits to the Ibsen spell."

It has come as a surprise to us that there is in existence a periodical devoted to the proof of the Baconian origin of Shakespeare. This is a quarterly magazine, and is described as edited by a Sub-committee of the Bacon Society. Turning over its leaves with curiosity, we have lighted upon a [illegible] shape of an article by Mrs. Henry Pott on Secret Marks in Printing. This most ingenious lady has discovered that in the printing of books from Bacon's time till now, and what is still more astonishing, in the printing of contemporary newspapers, there is to be found a series of cabalistic marks and signs in the shape of white dots, in the letters forming the title of the newspapers, by mysterious tears in the pages of books, dots of white wax, spots of green wax, raised spots made by the insertion of particles of glass or sand, queer foldings of the corners of leaves, and strange arrangements of broken rules. These, Mrs. Pott is convinced, are the signs by which the Baconian Brotherhood testified and still testifies to its existence. Not all the people who use these signs, she thinks, are acquainted with their meaning, but the more initiated brothers employ the lower grades to disseminate these mysterious significances.

The "St. Jame's Gazette" will be vastly entertained to discover that its capital J's have certain small pieces punched out of them, and that this is done by a system possibly connected with the very top and acme of the Freemason pyramid. Mrs. Pott's happiest find was a beautiful goldon spot in the 'Standard' newspaper. This leaves no possible doubt that Mr. Mudford is a dangerous agent of the Rosicrucians. In a Bible printed the other day in Northumberland-avenue, with the aid of a magnifying glass Mrs. Pott discovered the capital letters R.C. and R.S. between the letters. By this she traces the progress and existence of the Brothers of the Rosie Cross. It would be cruel to suggest to her that many type-founders are in the habit of putting their initials on what are technically known as quads, and that it is by no means unusual for these to spring up during the printing. All practical printers will remember Figgins in this connection. But the whole article is an unmitigated delight.

We have already referred to Messrs. Kegan Paul and Co's new quarterly magazine, which is to be called "Bibliographica," and is to cease with its twelfth part. We are now able to give a few additional particulars. The first part will appear about the middle of this month, and promises to be a thing of beauty. The publishers have started this magazine in the belief that an opportunity has now presented itself to give to the class of readers who have taken so great an interest in the Books about Books Series, a number of papers written by writers of authority on various points of book-lore which require special treatment without being of sufficient importance to be made the subject of seperate volumes. The aid of a large number of specialists has been secured, such as for example Mr. E. Maunde Thompson, Principal Librarian of the British Museum, and Mr. Falconer Madan, Bodley's sub-librarian, on manuscripts; Mr. Gordon Duff, of the Rylands Library Manchester; Mr. J. P. Edmonds, the Earl of Crawford's librarian, and Mr. W. A. Copinger on early printed books; Mr. and Mrs. Elton, Mr. Austin Dobson, and Mr. Tedder, librarian of the Athenæum Club, on the history of book-collecting and libraries; Mr. J. H. Slater, editor of "Book Prices Current," and Mr. W. Roberts editor of the "Bookworm," on book prices and book sales; Mr. William Morris, Mr. A. W. Pollard, and Mr. Lawrence Housman, on book illustration; Mr. W. J. Hardy and Mr. Walter Hamilton, on book-plates; and Mr. W. B. Squire and Mr. Fuller-Maitland on early printed music.

A special feature of the magazine will be the admission of articles in French as well as English, and in (we believe) the first number that prolific and entertaining writer, M. Octave Uzanne, will have an article entitled La Bibliophile Moderne. "Bibliographica" will be printed on hand-made paper by the Constables, of which the size will be large imperial octavo, each number to consist of 128 pages, and the annual subscription £1 10s. Best of all, contributions to the magazine will be paid for on publication. What a good time the bibliographers will have, to be sure, for this announcement is quite without a parallel in the annals of bibliography.

News was received at Harrow the other day that Mr. R. M. Ballantyne, the well-known author of stories of adventure and books for boys, a resident at Harrow, died at Rome, where he had been since October for his health. He was a writer equally prolific in imagination and output. There can hardly be any part of the world round which he has not woven a capital story of adventure for boys, and his death will leave a wide gap in the literature of the next holiday season.

Sir Richard Burton's verse translations of the Carmina of Catullus, are about to be issued in very sumptuous form, by Mr. H. S. Nichols. The volume, which will contain prose translations of some of the carmina, and introduction, notes, &c., by Mr. Leonard C Smithers, will only be sold to subscribers. The price is three guineas for the ordinary edition, and six guineas for the large paper. The forthcoming book is said to be the only complete English translation of Catullus's Carmina ever published. The price, however, will strike most people as preposterous.

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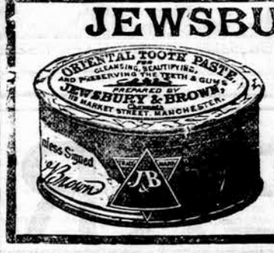
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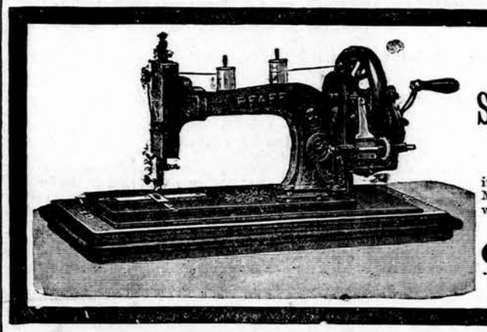

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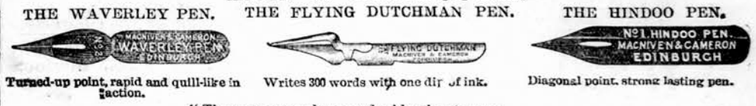

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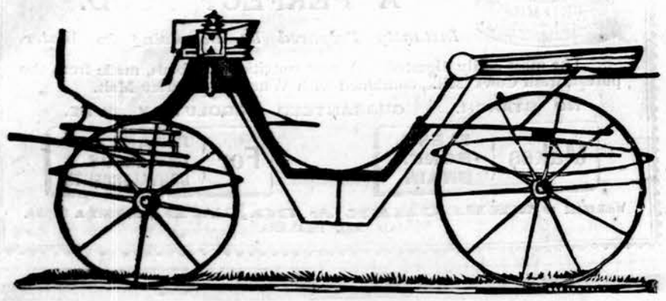

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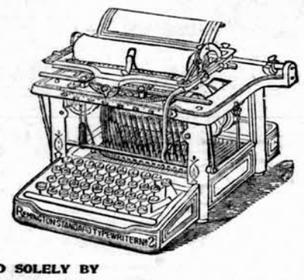

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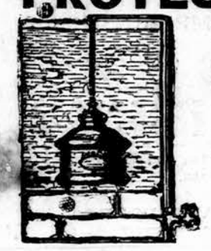

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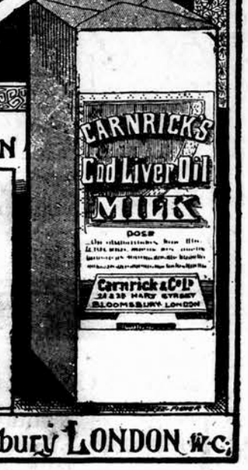

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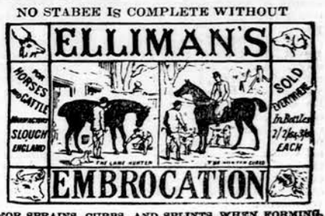

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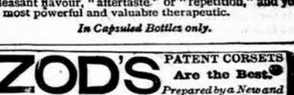

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